THE

PALL MALL GAZETTE

An Evening Newspaper and Review.

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IS THE REPUBLIC IN DANGER?

Mr. Wilfrid Blunt is not an inspired prophet. But he has a certain vulturine scent for political corpses which gives some importance to his letter in the *Times* proclaiming the coming downfall of the French Republic. Mr. Blunt seems to have found another Arabi in General Boulanger. Nor is this surprising. There is a considerable surface resemblance between the two men. The mutinous Colonel at Cairo and the cashiered General at Paris are both birds of a feather. Both are incarnate protests against jobbery, corruption, and dishonesty in high places. If Lord Randolph Churchill had been a soldier, he might have been just such another. General Boulanger is like Arabi also in being by no means a mere adventurer. He is an honest man, around whom gather many others "indifferent honest;" he serves as the rallying point for many hostile intriguers, but in the main he draws his strength from the same sources as the Egyptian Nationalist who is interned in Ceylon. He represents the cry of the provincial for honest government, and the protest of the religious against the infidel. Like Arabi also, General Boulanger has a great following in the army, the rank and file of which regard him as the one General who, when he was in power, looked after the interests of the private soldier. Small wonder is it then that Mr. Wilfrid Blunt flings himself into the arms of this Arabi of Paris, and proclaims in the *Times* the advent of the Coming Man.

General Boulanger is visibly in the ascendant. It is not six months since M. Floquet and M. Clémenceau, in conversation with the present writer, laughed to scorn the idea that General Boulanger's pretensions constituted any menace to the Republic. Over and over again the *Times* correspondent ridiculed the idea that General Boulanger was anything but a candidate *pour rire*. To-day all these quondam optimists are laughing at the other side of their mouths. There is no pessimist like a scared optimist, and, if we may believe M. de Blowitz, the end of all things is at hand in Republican France. For our part we attach much more importance to the well-known opinion of Mrs. Crawford, the experienced correspondent of the *Daily News*, than to that of all the others, Mr. Blunt included. Mrs. Crawford has always been impressed by the serious character of the Boulangist movement, and if the people at Bouverie-street did not labour under the delusion that they know more about French politics than the ablest correspondent on the English press in Paris, we should be much less surprised than we are to-day at the dismay which is obviously spreading in official circles in France at the prospect of a Boulangist régime. But while we say this we must say that M. de Blowitz seems to us to exaggerate the consequences likely to follow from General Boulanger's success. It does not follow because General Boulanger is coming to the top that therefore the Republic is going to the bottom. General Boulanger no doubt has among his supporters many who hate the Republic. As Mr. Blunt points out, "He is supported by all the discontent of "France, Clerical, Monarchical, Chauvinistic, and commer- "cial—I had almost said Socialistic as well." But it by no means follows that his elevation, which will be the result of the combination of all the anti-Republican factions, will involve the destruction of the Republic by way of commemorating the centenary of the Revolution. No one of the anti Republican factions is strong enough to govern France: all of them would coalesce against any one of their number which tried to establish itself in power. They agree in supporting General Boulanger, and their support may make him supreme in France, but not one of them even with his aid could establish the Monarchy, the Empire, or the Commune. The French Republic will exist not because of its own strength, but because of the jealousies which distract its enemies. Said an old Turk to Nassau Senior: "Constan- "tinople is like a beautiful virgin in a brigand's cave. She "seems to be in imminent peril. She is in reality quite safe. "Each outlaw is ready to kill any comrade that anticipates him in "seizing the prize." The Republic is like that distressed damsel. Monarchist, Imperialist, Communist, keep each other at bay. And so the Republic lives on, and will live on.

Mr. Blunt's letter attributes a good deal of the unpopularity of the Republic to the war which has been waged against the religious orders. Mr. Blunt is a Catholic, and his creed may colour his observations. But there is reason to believe, and to rejoice in the belief, that all States which persecute religion have sooner or later a very bad time of it. The first duty of the State is to keep its hands off religion, neither to promote it nor persecute it. It is a lesson which mankind is slow to learn. Whether it is the French atheist who proclaims war to the knife against Clericalism, or the Pobedonestzeff who exiles those who dare to convert an Orthodox, or the Swiss Republicans who lock up Salvationists in the prison of Chillon, or the Italian Chamber which passes iniquitous penal codes directed against the conscience of the priesthood, the same bad business goes on. Nor have we much reason to exalt our horn on high. Still it is a good thing to have object lessons, which bring home to the dullest understanding the mischief that follows when Cæsar intermeddles with things spiritual, either as propagandist or persecutor. If General Boulanger's ascendency meant only a veto upon the persecuting mania of the French atheist, it would probably be worth the risk that would attend it in other directions.

QUEEN PATTI.

Twenty Minutes with the Dark Diva. By a Worshipper.

On Sunday Mdme. Patti and M. Nicolini, with a maid and a little wee dog, travelled up from Craig-y-nos to London. Ten hours, as I live, did the most famous songstress in the world spend in a Sunday, slow-going train, which stopped at every station. But Patti's travelling car is a sumptuous and body-resting apartment, in which time flies, though the train crawls. Mr. Hall met the party at Euston, and escorted them to their quarters at the Métropole. The Queen of Song is about as difficult of approach as the Queen of Great Britain, but through the kindness of Mr. Hall, aforementioned, I was able to break down the formidable barriers which are erected to keep the crowd off. It was just a quarter before twelve yesterday morning when I presented my card to the hotel-clerk, and I waited patiently for permission to ascend. "109, sir; go upstairs, please," and I soon found myself in an angular apartment with three windows, which commanded a view of the Avenue Theatre, the elegant bridge of the South Eastern Railway, and Father Thames, looking very murky. A huge bowl of lovely chrysanthemums stood in the middle of the table; a waiter was fumbling with some silver at the sideboard; Mr. Hall occupied an easy chair by the window, but where was the dark *diva?* Then I heard a lovely voice warbling in the distance. Nearer and nearer it came, when the door opened, and in tripped the charming Patti,

> With cheeks like a rose, and lips like a cherry,

and not a penny the worse for her wearing journey. Being of a statistical turn of mind, I have reckoned up the value of half-an-hour's gossip with Patti. She talks very rapidly, but, striking an average, I should say that if she sent in a bill it would reach £3,500. In this way: to-night she sings at the Albert Hall three songs, for which she receives a cheque for £700!!! I counted the words in the ditties, and hence my own little bill. I hear some one remark that Patti only sings in operatic dialogue, but I can assure you that her voice is most musical even in an ordinary conversation. "Never will I live in a room with three windows," said Mdme. Patti, as she tripped into the room, charmingly attired in a gown of brown, of which I can only remember that it was fastened at the neck by a sparkling diamond brooch, and the little strip of light blue ribbon round the nightingale's throat. There was no need to ask if Mdme. Patti had recovered from the fatigue of her journey. The wee little dog was kissed and put down on the hearth-rug before the fire, Mdme. Patti took an easy chair, and we began to chat a little discursively about concerts, tours, costumes, critics, and colds. To-night Mdme. Patti sings at the Albert Hall, she sings at Brighton on Thursday, returns to London, and goes on to Paris, where she will sing Juliet three times in Gounod's opera—on the 28th, the 30th, and the 3rd of December, returning to sing in London again on the 11th. Was she likely to sing oftener in Paris? Well, they were trying hard to persuade her to give an extra impersonation, but it was difficult. Were her new dresses for Juliet ready, and were they pretty? They were white and blue, and ever so beautiful, of silk and stuff. Could I see

them? Impossible, they were being made by the costumier of the Paris Opera. It is ten years since Mdme. Patti sang the rôle of Juliet, and then it was in Italian, so she has been studying in the solitude of Craig-y-nos. The process is apparently a simple one. "An hour in the morning for a week, and I am pretty sure of the words. Perhaps I accompany myself on the piano, or M. Nicolini does, ("how well you must find that," interjects Mr. Hall) and I learn my part as I walk up and down the room. If I were studying a new opera I might take a fortnight." "Do you forget it easily?" "No. I know the music of Juliet, although it is so long ago since I sang it." "Would you tell me how you amuse yourself at your castle?" "I drive, I fish, and I have my orchestrion"—an instrument which cost £4,000 or so. "I go to bed early—at half-past ten; I rise early—at half-past eight. A glass of hot water and lemon—corrective for indigestion—I take every morning before my bath." "What do you take on singing days?" "A light and early dinner at three, and little or no supper after the performance." "Do you take wine?" "Very seldom; a liqueur glass full of whisky generally, and occasionally a glass of champagne." "You enjoyed excellent health in your South American tour; I suppose you were very careful." "Of course, I ate no fruit, and was careful to be in early so as to avoid the night air." At this moment M. Nicolini, looking remarkably handsome, entered the room. He had spent his morning at a fishing-tackle maker's, for Patti's husband is a great angler, and I was informed that he had taken one hundred and fifty salmon with his own rod during his recent stay in Wales. In March Mdme. Patti and M. Nicolini set sail from Bordeaux once more for South America, where Mdme. Patti will sing about thirty times during a stay of three and a half months, for each of which appearances she is paid the enormous sum of £1,200, the biggest honorarium ever paid to a prima donna.

Our conversation was stopped by the waiters and the déjeuner. Mr. Percy Harrison dropped in with a beautiful bouquet for Mdme. Patti's acceptance, so I made my bow. And soon afterwards I saw the songstress on her way to Rothschild's for her jewels—£60,000 worth.

"ARTS AND CRAFTS" IN JAPAN.—II.

AN INTERVIEW WITH A FAMOUS COLLECTOR.

THE following is the concluding portion of our Travelling Commissioner's letter on this subject:—

THE BRINKLEY COLLECTION.

It is easy enough to write of the curio-shops of Japan and of the odd manners and customs of the dealers in artistic antiquities, but it is a very different matter when you come to the curios themselves. This is a subject upon which only an expert who has found wisdom by years of experience and the wasting of a small fortune in learning not to make mistakes, has the right to an opinion. Now, Captain Brinkley, R.A., the Editor of the *Japan Mail*, whose portrait I have just taken to send you, is the first living authority upon Japanese and Chinese porcelain, and he has been one of the closest students for many years of other branches of Japanese art, though he is careful not to claim expertship in them. For twenty years he has collected here and in China, and his overflow collections, one of which, called "The Brinkley Collection," was dispersed in New York a few years ago, are famous among connoisseurs everywhere. Collectors come to him with letters from all parts of the civilized world, and only a few days ago one of them, an American millionaire, was begging to buy a few of his pieces—"so that I can say I have some bits from your collection, you know." The work of his life, a "History of Chinese and Japanese Keramics," with a multitude of the most beautiful water-colour book-illustrations I have ever seen, is nearly ready for the publishers. He is a very busy man, but I took the occasion of being thrown with him for a few days, to elicit from him in several interviews the following very interesting "true truths" about Japanese curios, old and new—their makers, honest and dishonest—and their buyers, wise and foolish. Collectors will do well to lay them to heart:—

CAPTAIN BRINKLEY.

THE BRUMMAGEM PERIOD OF JAPANESE ART.

"Do you believe," I asked him to begin with, "in the hopeless decadence of Japanese Art, so much talked of by connoisseurs in Europe?"

"I do not. That opinion is due, I think, partly to the natural tendency of collectors, who are always *laudatores temporis acti*, and partly—perhaps chiefly—to the misrepresentations of dealers, who seek to enhance the value of old pieces."

"Has there been no decadence, then?—"By no means. With the fall of feudalism in 1868, Japanese art manufactures lost the most liberal and eager patrons ever developed by any social conditions anywhere. Whenever one of the artist artisans, who constitute a class peculiar to Japan, developed any special ability, he could count on the munificent patronage of his feudal lord. When feudalism was abolished, these halcyon days disappeared. Men depending on art industries for a livelihood, were compelled to turn temporarily to foreign markets, and as a natural consequence they adapted themselves to the supposed requirements of those markets. To appreciate what this meant, one need only recall the attitude of the popular mind thirty years ago in England, for example, towards all questions of æsthetics. The Japanese soon fell into the notion that profusion of ornament, elaboration of detail and decorative brilliancy were the first essentials of a successful appeal to Western approval. Hence the production of a host of objects meretricious, gaudy, and vulgar, representing not Japanese taste, but a Japanese conception of foreign taste. This was the Brummagem period of Japan's art. Happily she soon emerged from it. For some years past her great aim has been to return to her own canons, and she now manufactures objects worthy of comparison with the choicest masterpieces of former times. I speak chiefly of art manufactures. In pictorial art it might be rash to say that Japan possesses just now any masters worthy to rank with the celebrities of past ages."

THE FALLING OFF IN PORCELAIN.

"But might a collector safely assume that the porcelains, lacquers, bronzes, and ivories now offered for sale in Japanese shops are virtually equal to the corresponding works of past years?"—"That assumption would be too large. Let us examine the matter a little in detail. In the Keramic industry, for example, there is certainly a loss, or at least a practical absence of technical ability. This is evident in two respects; first, in the purity and fineness of porcelain *pâte*; and secondly in the brilliancy and quality of vitrifiable enamels used for surface decoration. Why there should be difficulty, apparently insurmountable, in obtaining a *pâte* equal to that of former times, no one pretends to explain exactly. Chemically considered there are six distinct varieties of porcelain in Japan, but for our present purpose it is enough to speak of the two great centres of production, Arita and Owari. Owari now produces nearly all the blue-and-white porcelain of Japan, besides quantities of ware subsequently decorated with pigments and enamels in the ateliers of Yokohama and Tōkyō. Arita produces the bulk of the enamelled porcelain. At neither place can the workmen afford to prepare their *pâtes* with the loving care bestowed in former times. Probably the finesse of the process has escaped them through want of practice. At all events, the results obtained are decidedly inferior. So, too, of decorative enamels, though in a much less marked degree. The preparation of these is often imperfect, and there is always a disposition to replace them with pigments. This latter tendency belongs to a more serious class of faults. Crude, gritty *pâte* is bad technique, but the use of pigments for surface decoration is bad art."

FAIENCE—PAST AND PRESENT.

"Then you exclude porcelain from your verdict that art industries have not deteriorated?"—"In some respects, yes. But remember that the item of decorative design enters into the account, and here the advantage is on the side of modern Keramists. They choose their subjects from a wider field, and execute them with no less fidelity than their predecessors. Besides, porcelain proper has always been a secondary product of the Keramic industry in this country. In faience the Japanese have achieved and still achieve their greatest triumphs. Probably the most æsthetic outcome of the potter's art in any country was the celebrated Satsuma faience. In the manufacture of this beautiful ware the workmen of former times far excelled those of the present generation. Its exquisitely mellow, ivory-like surface, with crackle almost imperceptibly fine but perfectly regular, and lustre rich yet sufficiently subdued to suggest a restful air of solidity, offered an ideal ground for the delightful harmonies in gold, silver, red, green, and blue so cleverly chosen by the Satsuma potter. It is not impossible now to reproduce the same delicacy, wealth, and chasteness of decoration, but the incomparable *pâte* is seen no more. It is probably understood by very few Western collectors."

THE "OLD SATSUMA" CRAZE.

"Yet 'old Satsuma' has always been a sort of craze in Europe." "Strangely enough, it has. I say 'strangely,' because the great majority of its devotees cannot have any practical acquaintance with the ware. They must have simply followed the fashion. Genuine examples of old Satsuma have always been rare as choice diamonds. During the past ten years, the average number of pieces coming into the market has not exceeded ten or twelve. Thousands, however, have been sent to Europe. Stained with chemicals and otherwise disfigured to simulate age, they have educated a very false idea of *Satsumayaki* among average connoisseurs. Inexperienced collectors would do well to remember that there are no large, highly decorated specimens of genuine old Satsuma in existence. Big vases, censers, and jars, bedizened with armies of saints, peacocks, and historical scenes, are attractive ornaments in their way, but they have nothing in common with old Satsuma."

THE ART OF MANUFACTURING ANCIENT SPECIMENS.

"Then the art of manufacturing ancient specimens is not unknown to the Japanese?" "They are masters of it. All the familiar devices of burying in the ground, exposing on the roof, steeping in tea or decoctions of *yasha*, begriming with fumes of incense and so forth, are now thrown into the shade by a Yokohama artist, and a great potter at that, who actually simulates marks of age in manufacturing a piece, and fixes them in the furnace. Such tricks will flourish so long as the folly of collectors induces them to value age for its own sake. It is difficult to understand the motive of such infatuation. Of course in the products of every country there are specimens which, though not pleasing from either an artistic or a decorative point of view, possess interest as links in the historical chain of industrial development. But this is a question quite outside the ordinary collector's domain. The points of attraction for him are practically limited to beauties of skilled technique or artistic conception. He ought, therefore, to recognize that marks of age are emphatically a blemish, and that, so far from augmenting, they seriously diminish, the value of a Keramic specimen. Japanese *virtuosi*

have always understood this. They preserve choice vases and censers wrapped in silk or brocade, and enclosed in nests of boxes. Every scratch, every stain, they regard as a defect, and by periodical washings they keep their treasures pure and bright."

THE GREAT PERIODS IN JAPANESE ART.

"As a rule," continued Captain Brinkley, "there is a period of greatest excellence for each class of ware. Sometimes it is a remote period; sometimes a more modern. Thus, while an example of 'Famille Verte' of the *Kanghsi* (1661-1722) era is finer, in many respects, than a similar piece of the *Lungching* or *Wan-li* time (1567-1620), the converse is true of yellow monochromes; and while Owari blue-and-white dating from the middle of this century far excels its predecessors of the same factory, one must go much further back to find choice examples of the same style in Imari porcelain. Apart from the place occupied by a particular epoch in respect of artistic or technical excellence, there is not the smallest reason to look for age in a Keramic specimen, and if collectors would make up their minds to regard marks of antiquity as tokens to awaken distrust rather than to excite admiration, they would at once put a stop to many depredations."

"PIONEER MISSIONARY AND NATURALIST."*

GRANTING that the biography of Stephen Hislop had to be written, it would have been difficult to find any one better fitted for the task than Dr. Smith. He has done good work in the same field. His experience as a journalist in India has stood him in good stead as an author; and his "Lives" of Carey, of Wilson, and of Duff are excellent books of their kind. The latest story of struggle that he tells, if necessarily less fascinating than some of the others, is still a very creditable performance. It is much more than a bare record of missionary experiences. Hislop was in India during a very critical period in the history of that country, and was able to do the State very valuable service. In dealing with this part of his subject's career, Dr. Smith, we think, does him no more than justice.

Hislop, like many another man, owed much to his early surroundings. His boyhood was spent in the small border town of Duns—an ideal home for a naturalist, and a place round which cluster memories of many famous men. He early imbibed a love of nature, and spent much of his spare time insect-hunting or fossil-collecting. When he went to India his tastes in this direction found plenty of scope, and bore valuable fruit. He was the first to reveal to the world the mineral wealth of the Central Indian provinces. To the principal public natural history collections of England, Scotland, and Ireland he made generous contributions. The Geological Society of London especially received from him many fossils, which were reported on by Professors Owen and Huxley and other specialists, and after his death Mr. Rupert Jones bore ample testimony to the importance of his geological labours. While cultivating assiduously his scientific studies, Hislop did not neglect his work as a missionary. It was at first of a very arduous character. The feudatory king in whose domain Hislop took up his residence was, Dr. Smith tells us, a fanatical and debauched Hindu; and Hislop had all the difficulties to fight against which were inseparable fifty years ago from the founding of a Christian mission in a native State far removed from the influence of public opinion. But he bravely struggled on, opened schools, to which the natives crowded, and gained an influence over the population which in the days of the Mutiny had a most important result. It was he who received the earliest intelligence of the intended massacre of Europeans, and to him was due the warning which not only saved Nagpoor, but all India to the south. The chapter narrating Mr. Hislop's experiences in those dark days is one of the most interesting in the book.

Of Hislop's researches into the history of the languages, folk lore, and customs of the Gond and other hill races, Mr. Smith gives a full account, as well as of his work as a reformer of civil administration. There are few anecdotes in the book, but one showing Hislop's ready humour is well worth quoting. A Brahman pilgrim to a somewhat inaccessible shrine in the Mahadewa hills, annoyed at the toilsome path, exclaimed to the Christian missionaries, "Why does not your Jesus Christ keep the roads in better repair?" Hislop instantly replied that the inquirer erred in geography. "You fancy you are in British territory: you are passing through a State almost entirely under Brahmanical influence." The man was speechless. Hislop's death took place under sad circumstances. He had gone on a tour with Sir Richard Temple. They had spent some time together, and were returning to Bori. Hislop was anxious to classify various specimens that had been exhumed from some stone circles, and also to examine a mission school, and asked Sir Richard to go on and he would follow. The same evening Mr. Hislop's horse, riderless, dashed up to the bungalow where Sir Richard Temple was staying, and Hislop's body was afterwards found in a swollen hill torrent which he had unfortunately attempted to cross at the wrong place. His loss was deeply bewailed all over India, alike in circles evangelical and scientific, and in the pulpit and the press. The best twenty years of his life had, however, been given to the service of India and to science, and he died a martyr to duty. Missions that can boast of missionaries of the stamp of Stephen Hislop cannot be altogether a failure.

* "Stephen Hislop, Pioneer Missionary and Naturalist in Central India from 1844 to 1863." By George Smith, C.I.E., LL.D. With Portrait and Illustrations. (Murray.)

TWO NEW NOVELS BY MR. GRANT ALLEN.*

IN spite of many drawbacks, "This Mortal Coil" is, for a rapidly written book, a wonder of inventiveness and vivacity. In one of its chapters we are told that "it is the curse of the purely literary intellect that it never looks at things, but always at phrases." From this Mr. Grant Allen's scientific training has saved him; and so, with all his haste, he is free from the ordinary writer's desperate ignorance of all but the literary aspect of things—especially things that have been much written about. He often succeeds in raising real questions of conduct; and it is the more to be regretted that he has not time to work out more adequate answers than the conventional ones he has to snatch at in passing.

"The White Man's Foot" was evidently inspired by those curious New Ireland feather masks in the British Museum which rank next to the mummies in the esteem of the casual patrons of that institution. As it is luridly illustrated, and describes sensational adventures in a volcano, it may be relied on as a safe present for a boy at the stage when his dreams of being a pirate are sobering into a moralized aspiration towards the navy.

* "This Mortal Coil." By Grant Allen. Three vols. (London: Chatto and Windus. 1888.)
"The White Man's Foot." By Grant Allen. One vol. (London: Hatchards. 1888.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

SUPPRESSION OF STATE DOCUMENTS.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—There is a good deal of speculation in the Temple as to the object of the Government in preventing the editor of the new volume of State Trials from publishing the official documents with reference to the Peterloo massacre. Perhaps it is for the same reason that the papers in Mr. Mandeville's case are withheld. Is the question of the suppression not worth an inquiry in the House of Commons?—Your obedient servant,

Goldsmith Building, Temple, Nov. 16. W. M. THOMPSON.

THE VALUE OF A HEAD OF HAIR.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—In reference to the case reported in your paper about some poor child whose hair was sold by order of the guardians, I beg to enclose copy of the report of an old case on the subject.—I am, &c.,

X.

4, *Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-inn, W.C., Nov.* 16.

SCROGGAN V. STEWARDSON.
Trin. 26 Car. II.

In trespass by infant by guardian the defendant pleads that the plaintiff was about 16 years old, and agreed for 6*d.* in hand paid that the defendant have licence to take two ounces of her hair, to which the plaintiff demurred, and *per curiam* it's no plea; for the infant cannot license, though she may agree with the barber to be trimmed: and judgment for the plaintiff. 3 Keble 369.

THE POET AND THE EDITOR.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I don't suppose you will have the fairness or the manliness to print this letter, after the strange way in which you have treated me. It was simple madness on your part to reject my clever parody, "The Gray's Inn Road," and my lines "On Sport in 1888," both of which had but *one* fault—that is, that they were *too good* for your columns. You seem to ignore my poems and parodies. Let me tell you that my "Sketches in Prose and Verse," which you were pleased to ridicule, was liked much by Mr. Lewis Morris, Mr. Coventry Patmore, Mr. W. M. Rossetti, Mr. R. D. Blackmore, and others. I may add that the late Matthew Arnold was charmed with a poem I sent him—he wrote to me to say so—and I have a letter of the late Richard Jefferies (with whom I occasionally corresponded) before me in which he begins: "You have a singular power of embodying easy and pleasant thoughts in the best and most tuneful language." Indeed, my poems have met with nearly universal approval from *good judges*, and I only write now to tell you you are almost singular in your disdain of my effusions.

St. Leonard's, Nov. 16. F. B. DOVETON.

"HOMELESS AND FRIENDLESS."

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Poor law guardians are so accustomed to be told, as they are by your contributor of last night, of their "senseless folly" and "absolute idiocy," that it would never have occurred to me to occupy your space with a protest had it not been that it is possible to pin your contributor down to more than ordinary ignorance of the actual state of affairs. "At the casual," said his informant, speaking in Whitechapel, "they don't let you out till eleven," and upon this your contributor comments as follows: "A poor driven creature takes refuge in the casual ward; instead of being allowed to go out early to search for work, he or she is kept in to pass the 'labour test,' and is turned out when all hope of getting work is over for the day." The facts are these. There is only one union out of the thirty in the metropolis—and it is eight miles from Whitechapel—in which eleven o'clock is the hour for discharge. At every other casual ward the legal hour of discharge is 9 A.M. In practice, however, non-professional casuals can always get out at an earlier hour—in one union as early as 5.30—if they apply for permission. As for Whitechapel in particular, here is the reply of the clerk to the guardians to an inquiry on this subject in December of last year: "The hour in the morning at which all casuals are and have been discharged is 6.30; but where there has been an expressed desire on the part of an individual pauper for still earlier discharge the request has been complied with."—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

W. M. ACWORTH.

November 16.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

The debate last night upon the proposed extension of Lord Ashbourne's Act was somewhat disappointing. When Mr. Gladstone declared his readiness to continue the operation of the Act, and avowed his anxiety to establish a peasant proprietary in Ireland, he practically took the fight out of his supporters, and we cannot profess much surprise at the attitude of Mr. Haldane, who will probably not stand alone in his defection from the Opposition. Mr. Gladstone's point is too fine for the general public. The country can understand a thoroughgoing opposition to the principle of the Ashbourne Act, but it will neither understand nor care very much about a mere wrangle as to the precise mode of giving effect to a policy accepted as much by Mr. Gladstone as by Mr. Balfour.

The strength of Mr. Gladstone's case lies not in his opposition to the ministerial proposal so much as in his advocacy of a measure dealing with arrears. That is undoubtedly needed. But if the Government were to undertake to deal with arrears, there would practically be no fight left in the House, and the measure extending the Ashbourne Act might be passed virtually without opposition. We fear that what might have been a good hard, stand-up combat is, in American phrase, going to wriggle out of the little end of the horn.

The Home Secretary last night told Mr. Cuninghame Graham that he was not aware of any protests made by Sir Charles Warren against directions given him contrary to the statute by the Home Office. But as Sir Charles says that he entered a protest, it would seem that Mr. Matthews is not cognizant of all the communications that passed between his own Department and Scotland-yard. The matter cannot rest here. Even the *World* has now taken up its parable against Mr. Matthews. It says:—

> His nomination to the Home Office was something of an imprudence. Mr. Matthews might almost as well have been chosen to conduct at a Monday Popular Concert, or to take the command of an Atlantic steamer.

How long will it be before Lord Salisbury discovers that it is worth while risking the seat at Birmingham rather than allow Mr. Matthews any longer to discredit his Cabinet?

We shall be curious to see what Coercionist speakers will make of the "Boo for Balfour" case. Such were the seditious words for which Mr. Sheehan, M.P., was sentenced by Mr. Cecil Roche to a month's imprisonment—a sentence which was yesterday confirmed on appeal. The Coercionists are always telling us that they simply stand aghast at their own moderation, and that there is no country in the world where liberty is carried so nearly to the verge of licence as in Ireland. Yet here is an M.P. getting a month for saying "Boo for Balfour"! Why, an Irishman will not be allowed to say Bo to a goose next.

The more Englishmen know of the laws and institutions of the new Kingdom of Italy the more they are likely to sympathize with the protests of the Pope. It is enough to make one's hair stand on end to read the decision of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. Signor Crispi's Government, according to a Reuter's telegram, have actually inserted in their Public Safety Bill a clause authorizing the admonishment, supervision, and punishment by the police of notoriously ill-disposed persons *without recourse to the tribunals*. To this, not unnaturally, the Radicals in the Chamber took exception, but they were voted down by 174 votes to 39. After this it requires some effrontery on the part of an Italian to profess that his kingdom can be regarded as belonging to the category of free States.

Mr. Diggle has, at any rate, the courage of his convictions. He accepts Mr. Mundella's challenge to submit the financial matters in dispute between the two parties on the School Board to a firm of accountants; and at the same time draws up the statement which on his side he proposes to submit. Mr. Mundella, will lose no time, we presume, in drawing up a counter statement; and the accountants should with despatch be able to make their award before next Monday's election.

If it were ever safe to draw conclusions for London from the provinces, the result of the School Board elections in Sheffield and Manchester should be of good augury for next Monday. For in both towns the ratepayer followed his instinct and went "agen the Government." In Sheffield the victory was with the Unsectarians, in Manchester it was with the Sectarians; but in each case the result is to reverse the policy of the outgoing Board. We hope that next week London will do likewise—not because we are greatly concerned about any sectarian squabble, but because we are ardent supporters of a policy of progressive development in popular education.

The new Wimbledon is, it seems, likely to be at Brookwood, although it is premature to say that this is the final decision of the Council of the National Rifle Association. Brookwood is twenty miles further from London than Wimbledon. There are about twenty trains each way every day. The fares are 5*s.* 8*d.* first class, 4*s.* second, and 2*s.* 3½*d.* third class. Return tickets are 8*s.*, 6*s.*, and 4*s.* respectively, excepting on Sundays, when they are reduced to 6*s.*, 4*s.*, and 2*s.* 6*d.* The Sunday rates would probably prevail when the volunteers are in camp. Its proximity to Aldershot is probably the chief cause why it has been favoured by the council. It is still nearer to the Necropolis at Woking; but convenience of sepulture can hardly be regarded as an additional attraction in mimic war.

The more we get to know of the famous compact between Lord Salisbury and Prince Bismarck on the East Coast of Africa the less we like it. M. Goblet yesterday administered a parting kick to the delusion which has done our Government good service. M. Goblet is surprised to think that any one in a foreign Parliament could speak of France having entered into engagements involving co-operation with Germany and England on the East Coast of Africa. France has done no such thing; all that she did was to say that if Germany and England were to establish a temporary and effective blockade of the East Coast of Africa they would have the rights conceded by international law to blockaders. As for the slave trade, that was not mentioned at all when the negotiations were begun. Subsequently it was raised, but the French Government have undertaken to do nothing more than add another gun-boat to the French squadron on that station. Thus, the more the matter is looked into, the more clearly does it appear that Lord Salisbury has simply given Prince Bismarck a helping hand in avenging the wrongs of the East African Company against the natives now in insurrection.

We English habitually scoff at our French neighbours as flighty and unpractical people, and we should least of all look for signs of a practical disposition among Paris Socialists. But the "red spectre" of Paris has just shown in an unmistakable way that it has grasped the great truth that Socialism is only practicable through the municipality. While English Socialists are still talking blood and thunder, or are dreaming of getting into Parliament, Paris Socialists have gone steadily to work and secured the control of the governing body of the town in which they live. Moreover, their first important step is a very practical one. The people of Paris, like the people of London, have to pay a high price for bad bread. Let us then—say the Socialists—establish municipal bakeries which shall produce pure bread at reasonable prices, and if our competition kills the private bakers so much the worse for them; they have robbed the public long enough. Of course the whole scheme may fail, for even the making of plain bread has its complications; but still, if such a soulless and bodiless organization as a big company can manage a huge bread-making industry, why should not a municipal council be able to do so? At any rate, the decision has been taken, and from that alone we learn that French Socialists can do something more than blare about bourgeois brutality.

Miss von Hoerschelmann's two-volume "Kulturgeschichtlicher Cicerone für Italien-Reisende," has had the rare distinction, in Germany, of being, by special permission, dedicated to the Empress Frederick, before whom and the Emperor the lady has repeatedly lectured. Like everything else in Germany the dedication of a literary work to a member of the Imperial family is connected with an incredible amount of red tape. There is a codex in the laws relating to the Imperial household according to which no scientific work may be dedicated to any member of the Imperial family unless it comes up to a certain standard. A number of *savants* "sit upon" each work of this kind, and determine whether the dedication is to be or not to be. One of the conditions is that the work should contain views or discoveries hitherto not dealt with. Miss von Hoerschelmann's Cicerone could naturally not lay claim to this distinction, and it was owing to a special interference of the Empress Frederick that her two volumes passed the censor and were dedicated to her Majesty.

Bouffé, who died the other day, full of years, was an actor whom the French stage with all its present versatility of talent has never replaced. No one ever approached him in that medley of pathetic and whimsical character-acting which goes to make a French vaudeville. He was master at once of tears and laughter, and in the same piece could awaken both. Only two years ago he celebrated his diamond wedding. The "Gamin de Paris" and the "Fille de l'Avare" were among the most marvellous of his creations. Caroline Bauer described his wonderful acting as the old dancing master in "Rigolard," but in some memoirs which the veteran actor just published there is a story of that first night which throws strange

light on the realities of the stage. His daughter was very ill, and, almost hopeless and broken-hearted, he had to leave his house to come to the theatre and create the piece. He came in good time and dressed carefully in his room and made his appearance on the stage. The applause of the whole house—no mere turbulence of the claque—greeted him as he stepped on before the footlights. It puzzled him. He could not make it out. Then suddenly it occurred to him that this applause was sympathy, and that the house had heard in some way of the death of his daughter. He fell into the arms of Lafon and whispered to him the words, "My daughter is dead." His presentiment was true.

THE LAND FOR THE PEOPLE, OR THE LAND FOR THE CULTIVATOR.

AN INTERVIEW WITH HENRY GEORGE.

HENRY GEORGE, whose fame as the author of "Progress and Poverty" is one of the widest of the writing political persons of the present day, called at the *Pall Mall Gazette* office yesterday afternoon and received a very hearty welcome on his return to this country. He looks not much older than he was when he left our shores, and although he is somewhat "run down" with the excitement and labour incidental to a Presidential election, he is still as full of faith as ever in his great doctrine of the land for the people, a formula with which sooner or later he expects to solve the whole social problem of the Old World and the New. In the heart of Russia the doctrines of Henry George have taken root and are flourishing; they are being forced into prominence by the action of the Government in Great Britain; but how was it in America?

Such was the question which we put to our visitor. Mr. George replied: "In America we are going ahead. The doctrine of the single tax is the coming doctrine in the United States, and we look for its triumph; we look to the gradual enlightenment of the minds of men, and the work of spreading the light is proceeding apace. From the educational point of view the recent Presidential election was invaluable. We are gaining ground steadily, and in some places rapidly. Before the next Presidential election you will find a party not afraid to avow itself in favour of Free Trade, and from Free Trade it is but a step to the single tax."

"By single tax, you mean ——?"—"I mean a tax on land values, which is the only just basis for filling the exchequer of the State."

"But do not you find the extensive distribution of private property in land tell badly against you in the United States?"

"To some extent, no doubt; but we find the farmers are generally with us, as soon as the question can be put before them plainly and fully. A great difficulty is to get at the farmers, they are scattered over so vast an extent of country, but the taxman gets at them, and the rate collector with his present heavy and unjust method of assessment is the most potent missionary for the sound doctrine of the single tax."

"But would not the single tax fall heaviest of all upon the farmers who own their own land?"

"No; for the value of the agricultural land in the possession of our farmers is so small compared with the value of the other land where the population stands thickest upon the ground that the immediate effect of land nationalization upon the farmer would be to diminish his contribution to the revenue; hence we find that our propaganda makes more way among them than any one would have expected who merely looked at the matter from a superficial point of view."

"What outward and visible signs have you of the progress of your doctrines?"

"Oh, there are many. First of all, the gradual formation of an enrolled party, who may be known as the men of the single tax. They form but the solid nucleus, the compact kernel, of a great mass of public opinion that is steadily ripening in our nation. Secondly, the labour papers are almost all writing in our sense; there has been a weakening of the labour movement of late in the United States, and the papers are not so influential as they might be; but still, so far as they can be, they are with us. Thirdly, the more active men in the labour organizations—what may be called the second men—who will before long take the first place, are on our side; Powderly, under whom the Knights of Labour have declined so as to become a mere shell of what they once were, is against us, no doubt; but the future does not lie with him. Fourthly, there is the adhesion of a considerable number of the leading thinkers in the other parties who, without seeing exactly where they are going, are gravitating unmistakably in the direction of the single tax. Fifthly, there is such action as has been taken by the State of Ohio, where they have appointed a committee to consider the question of the incidence of taxation, and this committee is expected to report in favour of a single tax. The drift of opinion is entirely in that direction, and the most thoughtful and intelligent of the witnesses who have been called before the committee have testified in that sense. Sixthly, in the State of Texas, there is a petition being got up, and very extensively signed, for a constitutional amendment, the amendment in question being to strike out that clause which declares that all descriptions of property must be equally assessed for raising the public revenue. On the whole, therefore, I am very well pleased with the way in which things are going."

"But your own electoral experiences, Mr. George, seemed rather to tell in the other direction?"

"Yes; but it was only a seeming. When I stood for the mayoralty of New York I received 68,000 votes. When I was run later for Secretary of State I only received 37,500 votes in the city of New York. But in the latter case I was running for a State office without the slightest expectation of election, and merely as a matter of propaganda. The 68,000 votes by no means represented thorough adherents of our principles; they included all the discontented and the Socialists; the latter are now as much opposed to us as to any other party in the State; instead of being willing to work together, as I wished, as far as we agreed, and then parting company, they wished to impose their ideas upon us."

"The Socialist party—is it American?"

"American in the sense that it lives in America; but the native American among the Socialists is a white blackbird. They are generally Germans, with a sprinkling of other Continental Europeans."

"At the last election you did not press the claims of your party?"

"We did, and we did not. We supported Cleveland as thorough Free Traders, and hence we were able to permeate the Democratic party with the single tax doctrine to an extent otherwise impossible. The cause of Free Trade, which will help to bring about the single tax, has entered into American politics, and 'has come to stay.' Nothing but a great convulsion such as the War of Secession will postpone that question. It has taken the same place in America that the Anti-Slavery question took in 1866 when Fremont was defeated. The Free Trade question has been voted down, but it will rise again at the next general election and sweep all before it."

"What ground have you for saying so?"

"Among other things this—the great progress of Free Trade ideas in the cities and towns. It was voted down by the rural community; but the cities think to-day what the country folk will think to-morrow; and it is impossible to maintain a system of protection for manufactures against which the manufacturing districts themselves are in revolt. Towns, for instance, which are like your Leeds or Paisley went for Cleveland, and even in Pennsylvania there was an increase in the Democratic vote. The State itself might have been carried had the Democrats fought the Free Trade issue more vigorously and adopted an aggressive policy, but we had to fight there as elsewhere at considerable disadvantages. Cleveland had great difficulty in bringing his politicians into line with himself."

"To what, then, do you attribute the defeat of the Democratic party?"

"Largely to the unpopularity that resulted from the President's vetoing all the pension bills and the loss of political strength resulting from Civil Service reform. When no spoils come to the victors, you can hardly expect your men to fight as strenuously as when they expect to enrich themselves with the loot of their enemies' camp. Then again there was an immense amount of intimidation and bribery practised on the Republican side. This we shall prevent in the future by the adoption of what is called the Australian system of ballot, but which is in fact your system, for at present the ballot in America is no more secret than it was in England before secret voting was established. Voters march with their tickets displayed to the poll, drop them into the urn in the sight of the election agent, and then adjourn to receive the price of their vote in the nearest saloon; but notwithstanding all these influences men's minds have been shaken, and the intelligence of the United States has been won for Free Trade."

"Now, Mr. George, to leave America; what do you think of the situation here?"

"You are getting on," said he; "you are getting on, getting on very well. England is in some respects a better field for propagandism than the United States, owing to the immense aggregation of land in a few hands; but on the other hand the system is fenced about with an immense number of social and legal barricades."

"All of which will go down like chaff before the wind if once the majority of the people at any general election indicate their wish that they should disappear?"

"No doubt; but in spite of written Constitutions, with us too the majority must rule. Then, again, it seems to me that your Government, by proposing to take £5,000,000 of the taxpayers' money in order to buy out the Irish landlords is taking a valuable step in the education of the people. It is entirely indefensible from my point of view, and as objectionable as can possibly be. Its immediate effect will be to reinforce the number of Conservatives who oppose any radical method of dealing with the Land Question."

"Precisely; and that is why the proposal is made."

"But it is distinctly on the wrong lines. The true policy is the land for the people, not the land for the cultivator. To substitute for the former cry that of the land for the cultivator was the fatal mistake that was made in the French Revolution, which as a result has produced a race of peasants which count among the most hopelessly conservative class in the whole of Europe. No matter how squalid may be their surroundings, how miserable may be their position, you have but to mutter the word 'property, property,' for them to rally in support of every tyranny. Supposing that you do convert the existing cultivators, or some of them, in Ireland into little landlords on their own account, you will simply have the old system come back again in a certain time with all its evils aggravated, and their solution rendered more difficult than ever. It will do nothing whatever for the people whom you most need to benefit. Practically you will be putting money into the pockets of two classes which least need it—the landlords, who will pocket the Consols and walk off with their plunder, and the richer tenants, who are among the aristocracy of the cultivators of Ireland. The fishermen, labourers, mechanics, and the democracy of the great towns, for all of these men your Ashbourne Act does nothing, and less than nothing. The true policy is to maintain unflinchingly alike against those who say the land for the landlord and the land for the cultivator, the true battle-cry, the land for the people. But," said Mr. George, "I must go down to the House to see how the debate is going." And thereupon Mr. George departed.

Mr. George will remain in this country for about a fortnight. It was not his intention to take part in any public meetings, but now that he is here and the question of the expropriation of landlordism is forced to the front by the action of the Conservative Government, it is probable that he will be compelled to break silence and set his views orally before the public.

THE SCHOOL BOARD ELECTION.

We have received the following among other letters upon the coming contest:—

THE MYSTERIOUS PENNY.

St. Stephen's Vicarage, Westminster, S.W., Nov. 17.

Sir,—With regard to the reduction of the London School Board rate for the first time in its existence, and that by so considerable a proportion as a penny, if you wish to put in on the one side the rise in the metropolitan valuation, you must also in fairness put in on the other the addition of 61,583 places to the school accommodation, and the increase of between 50,000 and 60,000 children to the number enrolled. The fact is that had the rate of expenditure continued in the same proportion as that in which we found it in 1885 the cost of elementary education would have been greater by £250,000 per annum than it is now. Mr Diggle never claimed an actual saving to that amount, but one which was proportional. It is desirable to remember that there have been periodical rises in the metropolitan valuation during the seventeen years of the School Board's existence, but always hitherto a steady increase in the rate; never till now a reduction. This is not a main point, but it should be stated fairly.—I am, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM SINCLAIR.

[We did make allowance for the addition of school places; see *P.M.G.*, November 7. Where does Mr. Sinclair get his reduction of a penny from? The average rate of the present Board has been 8.39; that of the late Board was 7.83.]

ARITHMETIC AS SHE IS TAUGHT.

38, Devonshire-place, W., Nov. 17.

Sir,—I have read the *Pall Mall Gazette* for many years, and I have always admired its courage in attacking and exposing abuses. I was therefore very surprised to read your article to-day, "Once Bit, Twice Shy." I think I could show from the article itself that the writer of it was not familiar with the subject upon which he was writing, or the simplest facts of the case, because nearly all his statements are the very reverse of the truth, as could easily be proved by reference to unchallenged official documents. Take one instance—the rateable value of the metropolis has nothing in the world to do with our contention, which is that we have actually received in hard cash £17,000 less from the ratepayers this year than the Board did three years ago. The rise or fall of the rateable value does not affect this point. But my chief object in writing is to state that we are perfectly ready, I might say eager, to accept Mr. Mundella's challenge and to submit our accounts to any expert in the kingdom for verification. Of course he will pay the cost. Until that verification is forthcoming I hope the ratepayers will accept the figures, which have never been challenged at the Board. With regard to working the schools in favour of denominational schools, I can only say that the charge is as absurd as it is untrue. With much greater truth could it be said that our opponents are trying to work the Board schools for the *destruction* of the non-Board schools. We are anxious to work the compromise fairly understood when the Act of 1870 was introduced.—Yours obediently,

(Canon) W. BARKER, M.L.S.B.

[Does Canon Barker really mean to say that an increase in the rateable value "has nothing in the world to do" with a decrease in the rate?—that, for instance, a penny in the pound on £30 will not produce more than a penny in the pound on £28? If this is arithmetic as she is taught by the old Board, decidedly it is time to elect a new one.]

"RELIGIOUS" ELECTIONEERING.

St. Mary's Clergy House, Charing-cross-road, London, W., Nov. 16.

My dear Sir,—Would you kindly read the enclosed, and see if the lie underlined cannot be exposed in the *Pall Mall?* Personally, I should be as happy to vote for a Secularist, *ceteris paribus*, as well as any one else, but the circular is working great mischief among some of the Nonconformists. The Rev. A. W. Oxford, one of the candidates, is vicar of St. Luke's, Berwick-street, and consequently cannot be a Secularist, nor is Mr. Bowman Spink, the other candidate. The Rev. A. Gerald Bowman knows Mr. Oxford well, so there can be no excuse for his having put his name to this statement.—Faithfully yours,

W. E. MOLL.

["The enclosed" is a circular signed by the clerical candidates for Westminster, in which they speak of their opponents as "two Secularists" who are "hostile to efficient voluntary Schools and the use of the Bible in Board schools." All these statements are untrue. But then "religious" electioneers are chartered libertines.]

A CANDIDATE—TOO MANY?

Sir,—May I ask you, through the medium of your columns, to publish the following statement?—Some unscrupulous opponent has widely circulated the statement that I have retired from the contest in this (Finsbury) division.

This is absolutely untrue, and is I believe an offence under the Corrupt Practices Act, as I am actively endeavouring to secure my return on the programme of free education, abolition of useless offices at extravagant salaries, with fair salaries to those who do the real work of the Board; the religious compromise to remain undisturbed.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

G. W. EAYRES.

THE METROPOLITAN VOLUNTEERS.

The annual return of the London Scottish Volunteers for 1888, which has just been forwarded to the War Office, shows that under the altered conditions of the capitation grant the corps possesses 776 officers and men earning the full allowance of 35s. a year; the Queen's Westminster has 852, the London Rifle Brigade 672, the Artists 756, the Post Office 799, the Inns of Court 216, and the London Irish 816. All the returns, with the exception of the Irish, are below those of last year, when the easier musketry terms were in force.

At Home and Abroad.

A shock of earthquake has been felt in various places in California.

It was rumoured that the Sultan of Zanzibar would to-day issue the proclamation of a blockade.

Heavy and destructive storms are reported from various ports of the Black and the North Seas.

The Marquis of Lansdowne (the new Viceroy of India), accompanied by the Marchioness and suite, embarked on board the steamer *Sutlej* at Brindisi yesterday *en route* to Bombay.

It is reported from Tientsin that the Chinese Government have received information to the effect that a secret treaty has been concluded between Russia and Corea, which provides for Corea being placed under Russian protection.

A society is being formed at Saluzzo, in Piedmont, with a capital of a million lire, for the manufacture of Italian sparkling wines. The society aims specially at the manufacture of wines for the English market.

A great temperance demonstration took place in the Great Assembly Hall, Mile-end, last evening. Sir Charles Russell, M.P., Mr. Bowen Rowlands, M.P. and Mr. Pickersgill, M.P., took part in the proceedings.

The funeral of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria took place yesterday at Munich. The ceremony was attended by, among others, the Prince Regent of Bavaria and the Emperor of Austria, both of whom walked at the head of the funeral procession.

The postponement of the Austrian Catholic Congress is due to the formal intervention of the Emperor of Austria, who urged the Pope to forbid the gathering, as some return for the abstention of the Austrian Emperor from visiting Rome.

The Italian Chamber yesterday resumed the debate on the Public Safety Bill. The proposal of the Radicals to strike out the clauses authorizing the supervision and punishment by the police of notoriously ill-disposed persons without recourse to the tribunals was rejected by 174 votes to 39.

The preliminary elections for the Grand Skuptschina of Servia began on Sunday in the rural districts. The Radicals had a slight advantage on the first day's ballot, having polled about 45 per cent. of the total vote. The Liberals claim 20 per cent., and the remainder fell to the Progressists.

News received from Hayti states that the American steamer *Haytian Republic*, which was captured while attempting to enter the harbour at Saint Marc with, as it was alleged, rebels and ammunition on board, has been condemned by the Haytian Prize Court.

It is stated that the Hamburg branch of the Deutsche Bank will ship on board the steamer *Porto Alegre*, which sails on Thursday next for Buenos Ayres, the sum of five million marks in gold, and perhaps even more. It is assumed that this consignment does not consist entirely of German gold.

Handel's "Joshua" was very successfully revived at the Shoreditch Town Hall last evening by the Hackney Choral Association, Mr. Ebenezer Prout conducting. The oratorio, it was said, had not been performed with full orchestra and chorus in London since 1847.

In Vatican circles it is announced that the Pope will shortly issue an Encyclical, in which he will urge upon the Great Powers the advisability of a general disarmament. A Rome correspondent hardly thinks, however, that his Holiness will take a step that is so certain to be attended by failure.

Dr. Maunsell, a brigade surgeon in the army, recently obtained a divorce from his wife, and the jury assessed the damages against the co-respondent, Major Duthey, at £2,000. On the application of counsel, the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Butt yesterday reduced the damages to £1,000.

The Council of the Liberation Society, at a meeting held yesterday, passed a resolution expressing pleasure that the Government would not propose to aid voluntary schools out of the rates, and declaring that vigorous action was necessary to prevent the adoption of other objectionable recommendations of the Royal Commission on Education.

Mr. Ritchie, in a letter to the Hon. C. H. Strutt, says that the Local Government Act was clearly not passed with the object of ousting the magistrates. He should think it a great misfortune if those who had efficiently and economically managed county business were not largely represented on the new councils.

For cruelly beating his son, a child ten years of age, a blacksmith, named George Pratten, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Baggallay, at the West Ham police-court, to six months' imprisonment. The child was beaten most unmercifully about the head, face, and body with a large piece of cable rope while he was lying in bed, the wounds inflicted being of a serious character.

A serious disturbance occurred at the Islington Workhouse on Monday morning, a determined attack being made by eight men upon two of the labour masters, named Morrison and Windsor. The officers were knocked down and repeatedly kicked, their injuries being very severe. The prisoners, in defence, said that they had been roughly treated by the labour masters, and they alleged that Windsor used a knife. Mr. Horace Smith remanded the prisoners.

In the French Chamber yesterday M. Goblet said that, in reply to the representations made by England and Germany regarding the East African slave trade, the French Government had stated that if the blockade were to be made effective, the right of searching for arms would be a natural consequence, but that with regard to the slave trade France had never recognized a right of search, nor would she sacrifice the dignity of her flag even to this essential interest.

The Lord Mayor presided last evening at the annual meeting of the Working Lads' Institute, Whitechapel, and in moving the adoption of the report said he felt that it was an admirable institution, and he was glad to see that the educational process going on included shorthand and French. Prizes for progress at the evening classes were afterwards distributed, and a swimming cup presented by the Lord Mayor was awarded.

Mr. Labouchere was the chief guest last night at the annual dinner of the members of the Eleusis Club, Chelsea. In the course of a speech, he referred to the proposed extension of Lord Ashbourne's Act, which he described as an attempt to rob the ratepayers of England of £5,000,000 for the benefit of Irish landlords, a class the least deserving in the country. He also advocated a system of triennial Parliaments.

C. BRANDAUER and CO.'s Circular Pointed Pens write as smoothly as a lead pencil, and neither scratch nor spurt, the points being rounded by a new process. Seven Prize Medals awarded. Assorted sample box 6d., post free for 7 stamps from *C. Brandauer and Co.'s Pen Works, Birmingham.*

Tittle Tattle for the Tea Table.

If the young Empress of Germany shares with our Princess the distinction of being somewhat of a goddess of fashion in her country, dainty little aprons will play a great part in the fashions of the season. It appears that a number of Berlin ladies have presented their Empress with an elaborate little white silk apron, round which, entwined with garlands of rosebuds, were embroidered the names of the five Imperial Princes.

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A deputation has just handed the present to the Empress, who was delighted, and said, "Your choice is excellent, for it shows that you trust me, as the apron has always been the symbol of the genuine German Hausfrau." The Empress then put the apron on, and said, smilingly, "My husband always likes me to wear an apron at home, so the present will please him too."

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Sir Charles Warren contemplates his experiences as Chief Commissioner with philosophic calm, and derives considerable amusement from a great scrap album, in which have been pasted all the caricatures of himself which appeared during his term of office. Among these, the palm of honour is given to the "Canonization of St. Bobby." I hope before long to be able to announce that Sir Charles has received an important African appointment.

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A favourite conundrum just now with certain papers seems to be "What is to be done with Lord Randolph Churchill"? The *St. James's Gazette* last night, in its anxiety to get rid of him, suggested that he should be sent to Washington as Lord Sackville's successor. The *World* to-day proposes that he should succeed Mr. Matthews at the Home Office. The nomination of Lord Randolph Churchill will soon become the regular formula for indicating discontent with the existing holder of any office.

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The latest addition to the hansom is a little brass clock which is fixed in the splashboard. I suppose this is for the convenience of the few fares who take a hansom by time? If so, I trust they are well regulated.

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Mr. Haldane, who entered an anti-Gladstonian cave last night, is young in years, but old in appearance. Indeed, it may be doubted whether any man could really be so wise as Mr. Haldane looks. He is thick-built, and looks capable of any quantity of hard work, but is at the same time sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought. He is, in fact, something of a philosopher, and devotes such leisure as he can spare from matters of State to "studies in philosophic criticism," which, to say the least, are hardly lively reading. Mr. Haldane is an original member of the Eighty Club, and until he came out as a Home Ruler was suspected of Whig leanings.

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Sir Edward Grey, who (it is understood) will follow Mr. Haldane into the cave to-day, affords in appearance a great contrast to his new leader. He looks even younger than he is (twenty-eight), and there is no suggestion of any undue amount of stored learning or assumed responsibility upon his brow.

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A correspondent writes:—"I see you inquire what is the value of a child's hair. Permit me to give you my experience. When I was five or six years old I had long golden hair which reached the ground, and I was twice shorn like a lamb for the sake of my fleece. I believe my mother pocketed £3 for my hair on one occasion and £5 at another shearing. But my hair was exceptionally long and beautiful. When I grew up my hair lost its golden tinge, and, much to my regret, no longer yields a marketable crop."

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Three or four years ago an extraordinarily clever young lady, who had made acquaintance with at least one of her Majesty's gaols, achieved a brilliant forensic success in a south country assize court by pleading her own case in such a way as to extort a verdict of "not guilty" from a jury which was supplied with overwhelming evidence of her guilt. This young person has now entered upon another sphere of usefulness, and is lecturing in America as an "escaped nun"! An escaped criminal would be nearer the mark.

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One of the many lecturers who are now spreading the light on the Irish question in the country districts pitched his platform on a village green a few days ago. I do not mention its name for obvious reasons. He is a young man, and eloquent, and fair to look upon. In the audience was an old Irishwoman, who grew more and more excited as the lecturer proceeded. Finally, unable to restrain herself longer, she rushed to the front with the exclamation, "Bless the lad," and insisted upon kissing the blushing orator there and then.

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The funniest suggestion that has yet been made for filling the vacant seat at Holborn is put forward by the *World*, which mentions Mr. George Lewis as the possible Liberal candidate. No doubt, if parliamentary constituencies proceeded upon the principle of electing the notablest man within their borders to represent them in the House of Commons, Mr. Lewis would be the member for Holborn; but that is not the way of London constituencies, and Mr. Lewis has something better to do than make his *début* as a parliamentary candidate at Holborn. Besides, Mr. Lewis is much too busy to dream of Parliament for some years to come—he is much more needed as Solicitor-General (out of office) than in the House of Commons.

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW. HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

AT THE PARNELL COMMISSION TO-DAY.

ALLEGED INTIMIDATION OF WITNESSES.

The Attorney-General, on the assembling of the Parnell Commission this morning, said they were endeavouring to arrange the witnesses so that they might be as far as possible connected and have each outrage completed, but in the county Kerry they had the greatest difficulty in consequence of causes he had to bring before the notice of the Commission. He had to call attention, in order that some steps might be taken, to an article in the *Kerry Sentinel*, of November 14, of which Mr. E. Harrington was proprietor.

Sir Charles Russell: You might have given notice of this.

The Attorney-General: Mr. E. Harrington is in court.

Sir Charles Russell: But surely you ought to have given notice.

The Attorney-General proceeded to read the article. It charged the Commission with being prejudicial, and in proof thereof called attention to the manner in which a Galway witness was browbeaten and threatened and given into custody, while a sergeant of police was allowed to perpetrate the most astounding feats in swearing without any protest on the part of the judges. The President, the article proceeded, was a decided and determined man, and even papers friendly to the Irish cause were not prepared to come into conflict with him. The Commission, the article wound up, was the creature of the Government and the *Times* conspirators, and there must be no blinking the fact that the Irish members never got a chance of having any confidence in its favours. A committal or two for contempt would fix this fact in the public mind, and the Irish and Radical press would be forced to call attention to the bias of the judges. The Attorney-General added that he wanted at the present time to bring this before their lordships, but without reference to the difficulty in getting Kerry witnesses, and referred to the fact that it was published by one of the gentlemen charged who was appearing personally and by counsel before the Commission, and a gentleman, also connected with the paper, appeared as counsel.

Mr. T. Harrington: I have no connection with the paper.

The Attorney-General: Then I apologize, and confine my remarks to Mr. E. Harrington. This was a gross contempt, and in view of what had been published in papers which had not been brought before their lordships this could not be passed over. Sir Charles Russell thought that he ought to have given notice, but it did not occur to him that notice was necessary, Mr. Harrington being present and represented.

Mr. Reid said he represented Mr. Harrington, and he asked their lordships in the first place to dismiss entirely the allusions the Attorney-General had made to other matters and other cases. It was a practice that the Attorney-General had indulged in more than once in this inquiry. If there were other cases, let them be brought forward. With regard to the article handed in he wished to say this: When he came into the court he found the Attorney-General making an application against a gentleman he represented without giving any time for communication with him or any explanation by affidavit or otherwise. The ordinary rule when the matter related to committal or discipline by the court was to give notice, and that ought not to be disregarded. At the present moment he was absolutely not in a position to deal with the matter, and he asked their lordships to defer further consideration of the matter till to-morrow morning, so that he might have a decent interval to confer with the gentleman he represented and ascertain the whole of the facts.

Sir James Hannen: I think that is perfectly reasonable.

The matter was therefore adjourned.

WHAT WAS THE CAUSE OF ATTACK?

A former rent-warner, on an estate near Castleisland, Kerry, named John Culletty, was then put into the box. He told how in 1880-81 he was warned and boycotted, and at last he got so afraid that he used to sleep in ditches away from home, and eventually made a hiding place for himself in his bedroom. One morning in March, 1882, a band of men visited his house, and failing to discover him put a gun to the head of his wife, who, nevertheless, kept his hiding-place secret. These men complained that he had said he would serve writs without a bailiff. The next month a couple of masked men came into his house one night, while he was sitting with his wife and eight children around him. A desperate struggle ensued, in which the witness seemed to have played a remarkable part; but in the end he was struck in the face with a spade and shot with a revolver in the leg, which eventually had to be amputated. One of the men engaged in this last attack was shortly afterwards sentenced to thirty years' penal servitude. Afterwards, when his daughter died, he had to get a coffin through the agency of the police. In his cross-examination Sir Charles Russell suggested that the men who attacked the witness were the brothers of girls whom he had seduced while they were in his service. The witness, with flashing eyes, denied that there was the slightest ground for the imputation of seduction, and he asserted that the charges was tried years ago without injury to his character. He had heard the girl Fleming's father swear that the Fleming convicted was no relation to him, and he said that, though he did not know what was said behind his back, he had never suspected that the relatives of the girls were the parties who attacked him. The witness got very excited. Addressing Sir Charles Russell, he exclaimed, "I am ashamed that a man like you, in public life, should act like this!" and he added that he "was not surprised at what a band of murderers could do." an observation to which Mr. Justice Day drew the attention of the President. The President counselled the witness to calmness, telling him that he gained nothing by such excited conduct.

David Huggin, district inspector, gave evidence as to the police protection afforded to the previous witness. It was brought out in cross-examination that the witness had paid a visit to Castleisland in order to get up information in the case of O'Donnell *v.* Walter.

Counsel read a resolution of the Land League, published in the *Kerry Sentinel* on the 22nd January, 1886, quoting John Cullotty as "a land grabber of the worst type." Another Land League resolution was read, denouncing Edward Herbert, a process server, whose murder had previously been proved.

(Continued on page 8.)

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—Clarke's world-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, skin and blood diseases, and sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of testimonials. In bottles, 2s. 9d. and 11s. each, of all Chemists. Proprietors, Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln. Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and do not be persuaded to take an imitation.

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FOURTH EDITION.

AT THE PARNELL COMMISSION TO-DAY.

(Continued from page 7.)

A GREAT FUSS ABOUT A LETTER.

Those who had been waiting within the sacred enclosure of the court had seen Mr. Atkinson, Q.C., hold a hurried conference with one of the witnesses, who handed the counsel a time-stained letter. And hereby hangs a tale. Head-constable McCarthy was put into the witness-box, and said that in August, 1884, he searched the house of one McMahon, a treasurer of the National League. Amongst McMahon's papers he found this letter. The Attorney-General smiled a self-complacent smile, and it was suggested that the letter should be handed to the clerk to be marked for identification, but not to be put in. When Sir Charles Russell came to cross-examine witness he followed the usual course of procedure—of which it may be presumed he knows as much as the Attorney-General—and asked for a sight of the document. But the Attorney-General interposed. "Not so fast, good Sir Charles. I don't think you are entitled to see it until it is read." "I am entitled to see it on its way to the witness," replied Sir Charles. "There is no such thing as marking documents behind the back of counsel." There was though. True, Sir James Hannen was anxious to follow immemorial usage. "It is usual," he said, "to allow counsel to see a document in order that they may say whether they object to it or not. That certainly is my experience in the profession." One would have thought this expression of opinion would be sufficient. But Sir Richard Webster protested in his objection: he would obey a ruling, but nothing short of it. "Let me have it," commanded Sir Charles. "Wait a minute," responded the Attorney-General. There was a momentary passage of whispers between the judges. "Let me have it," repeated Sir Charles. "No, no, no," said the President, smiling; "my colleagues are of opinion that it is not a matter of right. It is only an affair of courtesy." The Attorney-General smiled triumphantly, and rested upon his laurels. "There are reasons," he said mysteriously—"there are reasons why you mustn't see this, Sir Charles." "Then I am not to see it, as a matter of courtesy," said the advocate. And he was not.

Two of the men implicated in the Phœnix Park murder will, it is said, give evidence before the Parnell Commission. Two prisoners arrived in Belfast from Downpatrick by the 4.15 P.M. train yesterday, and were conveyed to the Central police-station, where they remained until shortly before the departure of the steamer.

THE EDUCATION COMMISSION'S REPORT.

A NONCONFORMIST CONFERENCE.

"We are here to-day as Educationalists, we are here to-day as members of the Liberal party, and we are here to-day as Nonconformists." Thus spoke the Right Hon. Henry Fowler, in opening as chairman a crowded conference called to consider the Report of the Royal Commission on Education which got to business at noon to-day in the lower room at Exeter Hall. Mr. Fowler deeply regretted the attempt to rekindle religious animosities at a time when they needed above all things a union of the friends of education against a very strong opposing force, whose wish was to give as little education as possible. "There is no desire to injure denominational schools—we recognize the work they are doing, and we do not wish to cripple them in any way," continued Mr. Fowler; "but if the compromise of 1870 is to be reopened, if the whole question is to be again put in the crucible, I don't think that the result will be satisfactory to those who are the supporters of the voluntary schools." He granted that if these voluntary schools were entirely sustained by voluntary contributions, the fact would be one of the greatest factors in this problem, and would perhaps compel them to submit to what they did not like; but as a matter of fact only £744,000 out of the seven million pounds annually spent upon education was contributed by the supporters of voluntary schools. If the managers of the voluntary schools, too, could have pleaded that greater burdens were being imposed upon them—that, in fact, they were being placed at a disadvantage—the question of reopening the settlement, he also agreed, might have been entertained. But so far from the voluntary schools being injured the voluntary schools were being largely benefited by the compromise of 1870, in numbers, influence, character, and in pounds, shillings, and pence. Later, the right hon. gentleman counselled that they must not accept Sir William Hart-Dyke's statement as binding the Government and the Tory party not to legislate at some time or another upon the lines of the Commissioners' Report.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BRITISH ANNEXATION OF THE HERVEY ISLANDS.

AUCKLAND, Nov. 20.—Her Majesty's cruiser *Hyacinth* has hoisted the British flag in the Hervey or Cook's Islands in the South Pacific. The event was celebrated with great rejoicing by the natives.

[Some interesting information concerning our new protectorate in the Pacific appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of Saturday last.]

M. IVES GUYOT FIGHTS A DUEL.

PARIS, NOV. 20.—A duel with swords was fought this morning between M. Andrieux, deputy for the Basses Alpes, and M. Ives Guyot, the writer of a letter in the *Lanterne* accusing the former of appropriating public money and being in league with M. Numa Gilly in the recent trial. M. Andrieux was slightly wounded in the chest.

ARREST OF A GANG OF THIEVES.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—The police yesterday arrested at Lille a gang of six individuals who several years ago committed thefts (at Brussels and Mons) of bonds amounting in the aggregate to 500,000 francs, which they negotiated in London.

SIX ARTILLERYMEN DROWNED.

A Portsmouth telegram states that six artillerymen left Lymington for Midhurst Castle in a sailing boat on Sunday evening. The boat has since been discovered overturned, and it is feared that all have been drowned.

TRIALS AT THE OLD BAILEY TO-DAY.

HORSE STEALING AT GREENWICH.

A rough-looking young fellow, named George Welsh, twenty years of age, described as a slaughterer, pleaded guilty before the Recorder to stealing a mare, value £7, the property of Mr. Frederick Goodyear, at Greenwich. A previous conviction of a similar description was proved against him, and he was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

A LORD MAYOR'S DAY CASE.

Edward Mamford, committed from the Mansion House on the charge of stealing a watch in Fleet-street on Lord Mayor's Day, was put on his trial at the Old Bailey to-day, when the jury acquitted him. In discharging the prisoner the Recorder said the prisoner had been very lucky.

A MUCH MARRIED MAN.

An old man named George Clarken, fifty-three years of age, a labourer residing at Woolwich, pleaded guilty to committing two bigamous marriages—one at Woolwich and the second at Lewisham. The prisoner pleaded that, although he had been married to his first and lawful wife for thirty years, the marriage had been a very unhappy one, and he was obliged to part with his wife because she treated him badly. He then married again, but the woman to whom he was joined left him, and went to one of the colonies. He wanted some one to take care of him, so he married a third time. He had, he said, been a hard-working, respectable man, and was beloved by everybody. (Laughter.) The Recorder passed upon the prisoner a sentence of twelve months' hard labour.

MR. BRIGHT'S CONDITION TO-DAY.

A Rochdale telegram this morning states that Mr. John Bright passed a fair night, and is no worse than yesterday, but his condition is still serious. An old schoolfellow and personal friend of Mr. Bright's, Mr. Robert Taylor Heape, who had been the first mayor of the town, expired on Sunday evening, just at the hour when the worshippers at the Unitarian chapel he attended were beginning their devotions. Mr. Bright was aware of his serious illness, but his family have not ventured to acquaint him of his death on account of the shock it might cause.

THE BLOCKADE OF EAST AFRICA.

In the French Chamber yesterday afternoon, M. Kœchlin asked M. Goblet whether the Government had entered into an agreement with England and Germany to join in the blockade of Zanzibar. He further wished to know whether it was true that under the excuse of putting down the slave trade those countries had been granted permission to search ships sailing under French colours. M. Goblet replied that the Government had made no agreement whatever, and that since France had no possession on the Zanzibar coast it did not behove her to take part in any blockade. Any reports to that effect were devoid of foundation. The facts were as follows:—The two Powers, having met with difficulties in suppressing the slave trade, had asked the French Government to allow their ships to search French merchant vessels for slaves or arms. The Government had replied that if the blockade were to be made effective the right of search for arms would be a natural consequence, but it took upon itself to prevent the slave trade being carried on by French ships, and would suffer no foreign Power to relieve it of this duty. A man-of-war has been ordered to Zanzibar to watch ships sailing under the French flag, and instructions have been given to the Admiralty officials to exercise great caution in granting certificates.

A Reuter's telegram from Lisbon says:—It is stated that Portugal has promptly acceded to the invitation of Great Britain and Germany to co-operate with them for the repression of the slave trade on the coast of East Africa, allowing in principle that the blockade shall extend over a portion of the coast of the province of Mozambique. The Government also shows itself to be disposed to prevent import or export trade in arms on the littoral in question, although nothing is fixed at the present time. As to the basis on which the agreement will be founded it is so far certain in any eventuality that the Portuguese Government will reinforce its naval division on the Mozambique coast.

SHOOTING OUTRAGE IN LANCASHIRE.

It was reported to the police at Heywood last evening that Simon Ready, while returning home from Bury on the high road, had been shot in the legs. A bullet was subsequently extracted by Dr. Chadwick. The police have a man in custody in connection with the outrage.

A SCOTTISH MAGISTRATE SENT TO GAOL.

At the Edinburgh Sheriff's Criminal Court to-day James Watson, agent in Linlithgow for the Redding Coal Company, and who had been three times returned as a magistrate for that burgh, where he was much respected, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for embezzling £272. His last period of magistracy only expired while he was awaiting trial.

TRAMWAY EXTENSION IN WEST LONDON.

Both the West Metropolitan and Paddington Tramway Companies applied to the Paddington vestry this morning for leave to extend their lines from Harrow-road to Shepherd's Bush-common, Hammersmith, Kew, and Richmond, by Westbourne-park and Lancaster and Latimer-roads.

THE MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE.

A petition extensively signed by the inhabitants of Alnwick will be presented to Baron Pollock at Newcastle assizes praying that the lightest possible sentence may be passed upon Egdell and Richardson, who have confessed that they committed the Edlingham burglary, for which the men Murphy and Brannagan were wrongfully sent to penal servitude.

BALDWIN'S RIVAL AT LEICESTER.

Higgins, the London omnibus driver, made a successful parachute descent at Leicester last evening. He ascended in the balloon Eagle, in a high wind, before thirty thousand spectators, and on reaching four thousand feet, according to the aërometer, threw himself off. The parachute opened immediately, and Higgins dropped steadily, landing safely in a brickyard about a mile off. Returning, he had an enthusiastic reception, and in replying said his object was to show that Englishmen could do whatever Americans had done.

A MEDICAL CONSULTATION BY CABLE.

THE PATIENT IN VANCOUVER AND THE PHYSICIAN IN LONDON.

The Canadian Pacific Railway telegraph line was united with the ocean cables on Sunday afternoon, the physicians at Victoria, Vancouver, being thus enabled to converse with Sir Andrew Clark in London about the case of Lord Ennismore, who is lying dangerously ill of typhoid fever. Questions of temperature, pulse, respiration, &c., were asked and answered, the operation in each case requiring only a few minutes' time. This novel consultation continued for three hours.

SCHOOL BOARD ELECTIONS IN THE BIG TOWNS.

AT BIRMINGHAM.

The counting of the votes given for the candidates in the Birmingham school board election took place yesterday. The result was a great victory for the Liberals. There were nineteen candidates for the fifteen seats—nine Liberals who adopted the old platform of Bible reading without note or comment; seven candidates pledged to the reading of the Bible with grammatical, geographical, and historical explanations, and the repetition of the Lord's Prayer; one Roman Catholic, and two Social Democrats. The Liberals were in a majority on the old board, being in the proportion of eight to seven. This election increases the Liberal majority by one, the most prominent member of the "clerical" party—as they have been termed—Mr. W. H. Greening, having been defeated.

SHEFFIELD.

The counting of the votes in the school board election for Sheffield took place yesterday, and resulted in the return of eight unsectarian and Liberal candidates, five Churchmen, and one Wesleyan, who acted with the Church party, and one Roman Catholic candidate. Two Churchmen and three Independent candidates were defeated. The unsectarian party have thus secured the majority of seats on the board, where they have been for three years in a minority. At the last election in 1885 eight Churchmen, one Roman Catholic, four unsectarian, and two Independent candidates were returned. The poll, which was taken on Saturday, is the largest on record in Sheffield, 27,482 burgesses having voted, as against 21,777 in 1885. Seven of the unsectarian candidates are at the top, the highest receiving 33,130 votes and the lowest of the seven 21,974.

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD.

The counting of the votes in the Manchester school board election was completed last night. The poll was rather heavier than on the last occasion, about 50 per cent. of the electors voting. Nineteen candidates offered themselves for the fifteen seats. The retiring board was composed of four Churchmen and a Wesleyan, who was elected by the Church party, and always acted with them, six unsectarians, and four Roman Catholics. On this occasion the Wesleyan candidate, Mr. Newbold, ran independently, and was defeated. The Church party put forward seven candidates, who were all elected. The Roman Catholics nominated their four retiring members, and they were re-elected. The unsectarians also ran their six retiring members, but only four of them were re-elected.

The result of the Salford school board election, which took place on Saturday, was also ascertained last night. For the fifteen seats twenty candidates went to the poll. The Church party and the Roman Catholics each obtained an extra seat, the unsectarians losing one, and a retiring Independent workingman member being also defeated. The old board consisted of six Churchmen, six unsectarians, two Roman Catholics, and one Independent. The new board is made up of seven Churchmen, five unsectarians, and three Roman Catholics.

DEATH OF VISCOUNT PORTMAN.

The death occurred yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock, of Viscount Portman, at Bryanston, near Blandford, Dorset, after a very short illness, in his nintieth year. Lord Portman was born in 1799, and educated at Eton, and Christchurch, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree and first class honours in 1820. From 1823 to 1832 he represented Dorsetshire in the Liberal interest, and sat during 1832-33 for Marylebone, of which constituency he was the first member under the Reform Act. In 1827 he married Lady Emma Lascelles, daughter of the second Earl of Harewood. In 1837 Mr. Portman was raised to the peerage, and in 1873 was made Viscount Portman. The successor to the title and estates is the Hon W. H. B. Portman, some time M.P. for Dorsetshire.

WHEN PRADO HAS CROSSED THE STYX.

Since Prado's removal to the Roquette prison his manner has continued unchanged. He seems, however, to be somewhat more downcast than before, is less talkative, and appears to be irrirated at every trifle. He has requested the two warders who guard him, and who are changed every day, not to whisper any more to each other. Yesterday afternoon, after having lunched with a good appetite, he sat down to write with feverish haste. "This," said he to his warders, showing them several sheets, "is a review of my past career. These papers give an account of my private affairs. I will leave them to the governor of the prison, with a request for him to read them when I shall have crossed the Styx in Charon's bark. They will afford evidence of my innocence," and then, with an evil smile, he added, "but then it will be too late. They will be aware at last that they have guillotined an innocent man, and that justice is not infallible. I wish this example could be of use hereafter to juries who rush too hastily to conclusions."

THIS DAY'S RACING.

WARWICK AND LEAMINGTON MEETING.

MIDLAND COUNTIES HANDICAP PLATE (One mile).—Stour-and-Avon (G. Barrett), 1. Isosceles (Watts), 2. Givendale (Wall), 3. Also ran: Pinchbeck (F. Barrett), Haridan (White), Merry Lass (G. Chaloner). Betting: 11 to 4 agst Isosceles, 3 to 1 agst Stour-and-Avon, 4 to 1 agst Merry Lass, 6 to 1 agst Haridan, 100 to 15 agst Givendale.

SOUTHAM WELTER HANDICAP.—Grand Composer, 1. Idmon, 2. Ultramarine, 3. Seven ran.

Mr. Balfour is better, and on a fair way to speedy recovery. But he keeps his bed to-day.

A Reuter's telegram states that General Pauker, of the Engineers Staff, has been definitively chosen to succeed Admiral Possiet as Minister of Ways and Communications in Russia.

A severe storm prevailed over North Wales during last night and continues this morning, accompanied by snow, hail, and sleet. The mountains are capped with snow.

The Paris *Figaro* this morning announces the death of M. Gondinet, the well-known dramatist, and also of M. Ferand, French Minister to Morocco, which occurred at Tangier.

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

HOME RAILWAYS STEADY.—FOREIGN STOCKS FIRM.—AMERICANS WEAK.—BUSINESS QUIET.

Rates in the open market are gradually moving up, and little is now done in the way of discounting three months' bank paper below 3¼ per cent. The supply of money, however, continues large, and the quotation for advances for the day is no better than 1½ per cent. Some doubt is now entertained as to whether any gold will be taken for the Argentine Republic this week, but the German demand for the metal continues, and is causing some amount of anxiety, although it is not generally anticipated that much will be taken from the Bank of England for that quarter. This, however, of course, depends on the course of the exchange, and the movement of rates here. If the Bank of England continues its policy of taking money off the market, the discount rate will no doubt soon harden appreciably, and in that case the German demand may be checked.

On the Stock Exchange there is still a small amount of business passing, and the changes in few cases exceed a small fraction. Consols and other Home Government Funds are steady, without alteration, while in the English Railway market, except for a demand for South Eastern Deferred and some selling of Hull and Barnsley, there is hardly anything doing. Foreign Government Bonds are firm, and generally higher, but here, too, there is scarcely anything passing. The German group of securities are especially firm. American Railway securities are flat in response to the depression of the New York market yesterday, and prices show a general decline. Louisville and Nashville shares are particularly heavy, owing to the large decrease in the traffic, and Lake Shore, New York Central, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and several others are very depressed. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks are dull without material change, but Mexican Railway issues have been bought on the traffic, which shows a total take for the week of £20,300. Spanish Copper mining shares are better, but Primitiva Nitrate shares have been rather offered.

The Stock Market at New York yesterday opened weak, under selling by traders and foreign houses. The pressure was especially severe in Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville, which declined about 2 each, the rest following. The market did not recover the loss, and closed dull and weak at the lowest figures.

The following are the latest changes compared with last night's closing :—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Higher*: South Eastern Deferred ⅜, Brighton Deferred ¼, Caledonian, North British Deferred, and North Eastern ⅛. *Receded*: Hull and Barnsley ¾, Sheffield Deferred ⅛.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Advanced*: Russian 1873 ¼, Argentine Hard Dollars ¼, French Three per Cents. ¼, Hungarian Gold, Portuguese, and Spanish ⅛, Egyptian Unified 1-16, the Daira ⅛, Italian and Peruvian 1870 1-16. *Declined*: Egyptian State Domain ¼, and Turkish 1871 ¼.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.—*Risen*: Lake Shore and Erie shares ⅛. *Fallen*: Louisville and Nashville ⅞, Norfolk and Western Preference ⅝, Illinois Central, New York Central, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Atlantics Firsts, Northern Pacific Preference, Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary, Union Pacific, and Wabash Preference ½ each, Denver Ordinary and Erie Second Mortgage ¼. Central Pacific and Philadelphia and Reading shares ⅛.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Higher*: Mexican Ordinary and First Preference ½, the Second Preference ¼, and Lombardo-Venetian ⅛. *Lower*: Grand Trunk First and Third Preferences ¼, and Nitrate shares ⅛.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Higher*: Rio Tinto ¼, Namaqua ⅛, Hudson's Bay ⅛, Imperial Ottoman Bank and Mason and Barry 1-16. *Fallen*: Primitiva Nitrate ¼, Montana and De Beers ⅛.

TRAFFICS.—Mexican Railway, £4,200 *increase*. Louisville and Nashville (second week of November), 42,610 dols. *decrease*. Norfolk and Western (second week of November), 8,000 dols. *increase*.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET opened quiet, with a moderate demand. Probable sales 8,000 or 10,000 bales. Prices on spot unchanged. Futures are partially one point higher.

The subscription lists of the preference and ordinary shares of the Buenos Ayres Water Supply and Drainage Company (Limited) were closed by Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co. to-day, the applications fully covering the amounts required.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares :—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols	100⅞	1⅛
New Consols (2½)	95⅜	¼
Reduced 3 p. c.	99¼	100¼
Local Loan Stock	102⅜	3
New 2½ per Cent	93½	¼
India 3½ per Cent.	105¼	6¼
Do. 4½ p. c. Rs.	71¼	½
Egyptian Guar.	100¼	¼
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½	111¼	12¼
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	101½	¾
Birmingham Crp. Stk.	111¼	
Liverpool	110½	11
FOREIGN STOCKS.		
Argentine 6 p. c.	100	2
Do. Hard Dols.	69	⅛ xd
Do. Treasury	92½	3½
Austrian Gold	90	2
Do. Silver	63	70
Brazilian 1875	102½	3⅛
B. Ayres 6 p. c.	99	101
Do. Cedulas I.	60¼	¼ xd
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1886	101	3
Costa Rica A.	91½	2½
Do. B.	91	2
Egypt. State Dom.	102	½
Do. Unified	80 11 16	13 16
Do. Preference	100¼	½
Do. Daira Sanier	76⅞	⅞
French 3 p.c. Rnts	87	½
Do. 4½ p c. Rnts	103¼	¼ xd
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	82¼	¼
Hung. Gold Rente	83⅜	4⅛
Italian	95½	¾
Mexican Converted	39⅛	⅛
Peruvian 5 p.c. '72	15⅝	¼
Do. 6 p.c.	17	¼
Portuguese	6⅜	⅜
Russian 1873	100⅞	1⅛
Spanish 4 p.c.	72⅜	¼
Turkish 1854	99	101
Group 1	26½	7
Group 2	15⅛	⅞
Group 4	15⅛	¼
4½ p. c. 1871	81	⅛
5 p. c. Defence	93	½
5 p. c. Priority	81	½
Uruguay Unified	73¼	4¼
Virginia Funded	39	41
U.S. 4½ p.c.	109	10 xd
BRITISH RAILWAYS.		
Caledonian	111½	¾
Great Eastern	67⅞	8⅛
Great Northern	115½	16½
Ditto A	100	1
Great Western	150⅜	⅝
Hull and Barnsley	34¼	¾
Lanc. and York.	116⅛	17⅛
Brighton (Ordinary)	142	4
Brighton A	129⅜	⅝
Chatham (Ordinary)	22⅞	3⅛
Do. Preference	101½	2
North Western	168¾	⅝
South Western	138⅛	9⅛
Manchester & Shef.	67	9
Do. A.	34¼	5
Met. Consolidated	75¼	6¼
Do. Land Stock	69⅛	70½
Do. District	33	½
Midland	133⅛	⅝
North British Pref	74	¼
Do. Def.	51	½
North Eastern	157	¼
North Stafford	110½	11½
South Eastern	132	4
Do. Deferred	103¼	⅛
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
Canada Pacific	55⅝	6⅛
Cen. Pacific Shares	35⅛	¼
Chic. Mil. and St. Pl.	63⅛	⅛
Denver & R. Grande	17¼	⅛
Do. Pref.	47	½
Illinois Shares	118	19
Lake Shore	101½	¼
Ohio & Mississipp	23¼	¾
Louis. and Nash.	57⅛	⅛
Mex. Cen. Bonds	66¼	¾
Miss. Kan. & Texas	13¾	14¼
N. Y. Cen. Shares	110¼	¼
New York Ontario	15⅛	⅛
Erie Shares	27⅛	½
Do. Sec. Mort.	90¼	¼ xd
Norfolk & West. Pre	50⅛	⅛
N.Y.P. & O. 1st M	38¼	½
North. Pacific Pref.	61	½
Pennsylvania Sh.	53⅞	4⅞ xd
Phil. and Read. Sh.	2.⅛	¼
Union Pacific Shares	65⅛	⅜
Wabash Preferred	25¼	¼
Do. Gen. Mort.	41	2
Grand Trunk Ord.	10⅛	⅜
Do. First Pref.	65¼	⅛
Do. Second Pref	45¼	¼
Do. Third Pref.	25⅛	⅜
Do. Guaranteed	69¼	¼ xd
Mexican Ordinary	47⅛	⅜ xd
Do First Pref	116¼	¼ xd
Ob. do. 2nd Pref	74⅛	⅜ xd
Lombardo-Venetian	8⅛	⅛
Varna 3 per cent.	7⅛	⅛
Nitrate Railway	29	½
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	13¼	14¼
City Bank	20⅝	1½
Consolidated Bank	8	½
Imperial Ottoman	10½	11
London and County	85½	6¼
Union of London	40	1
London and West.	66½	7½
London Joint Stock	39	40
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	42½	3½
Stand. Bak. S. Africa	48⅛	9½
MINES		
Indian Consolidated	¼	5-16
Mysore shares	3½	⅝
Ooregums	1⅝	⅝
Cape Copper	6½	¼
Namaqua	4¼	½ xd
Mason and Barry	11⅜	⅝
Rio Tinto	25⅛	⅞ xd
Montana £1 shares	1⅜	2
De Beers new shares	16¼	⅛
S. African Explor	17⅛	18¼
TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.		
Anglo-American	45¼	7½
Do. Pref.	78	9
Brazilian Submarine	13⅛	⅜ xd
Direct Unit. States	9¼	10
Eastern	12⅛	⅝
Ditto Extension	13⅛	⅜
United Telephone	14	¼
Globe Teleg. Trust	6⅞	7⅛
TRAMWAYS, ETC.		
London Gen. Om.	190	200
London Street	13⅜	14⅛
London Tramway	13	14
North Metropolitan	17⅛	18½
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	260	5
East London	197	202
Grand Junction	123	7
Kent	270	5
Lambeth	255	60
New River, New	345	50
S'thwrk & Vauxhal	172	7
W. Middlesex	257	72
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	243	53
Imp. Continental	205	8 xd
South Metropolitan	297	302
Brush Elec Lt (£4 pd)	4	¼
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	7⅞	8⅛
Guinness and Co.	310	12½
Hotchkiss	10⅜	⅜
Bryant and May	12⅞	13⅛
Spratt's Patent	9⅞	10⅛
Liverpool Nitrate	30	1
Primitiva Nitrate	38¼	¼
Salt Union Shares	4⅜	¼ pm
P. and O. Steam	65	7
Royal Mail Steam	61	4
Nat. Discount Co.	11	½
Hudson's Bay	19	¼
Suez Canal	87¼	8½
E. & W. Ind. Dock	23	5
London and St. K.	40	2

ANOTHER FRANCO-GERMAN FRONTIER INCIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 20.—A fresh incident is reported this morning from the Franco-German frontier. It appears that a man employed at the railway station of Igney Avricourt, on the line from Paris to Strasburg, and close to the frontier, was arrested by a German gendarme while working on a piece of land which he owned in German territory. It is, however, hoped that nothing serious will come of the affair.

SCENE IN A WILD BEAST SHOW.

A LITTLE GIRL SEIZED BY A LION.

Considerable excitement was created in Richmond (Yorkshire) on Saturday afternoon. At first it was rumoured that a lion had escaped from a menagerie, which was stationed in the market-place; then it was rumoured that a child had been worried by a lion, and there was quite a panic, it being the market day. The real facts were soon revealed when Mr. Robert Chandler was seen carrying in his arms the apparently lifeless body of his little daughter Alice. The child's face was covered with blood, and its eyes appeared to be coming out of their sockets. It seems the child had been taken into the show by an elder sister, who was carrying her in her arms. As they were passing the lion's cage a man stumbled against them, and the ferocious beast took advantage by suddenly seizing the child's face in its claws, then made an effort to reach it with its mouth. Some men rushed to the rescue, but not before the child's face and head were frightfully torn. She lives, but is in a very precarious state.

TAKEN FROM THE "WORLD."

Hopes are expressed throughout the service that Lord Napier of Magdala may be induced to accept the vacant colonelcy of the 1st Life Guards. I hear, however, that the vacant colonelcy of the 1st Life Guards will probably be offered to Lord Wolseley. The Field Marshal's bâton recently held by Lord Lucan may not be given away for some little time. Sir Edward Lugard and Sir Augustus Spencer are both in the running for it, and Sir Frederick Haines would also have a chance if he were not somewhat too juvenile.

Miss MacNeill's appointment as extra Woman of the Bedchamber to the Queen is an innovation on the old position occupied by the ladies who formerly filled these posts. Their work was purely nominal, and entailed nothing more than attendance at the drawing-rooms and State entertainments, and an occasional wait on the Queen or a foreign Sovereign, if necessary. But Miss MacNeill's appointment is to be made more of a personal one with regard to the Queen, and if I may use a familiar expression I might characterize the place she is to occupy as that of extra "lady help," to assist the Queen's ladies, who are none of them now as young as they were, in the very wearisome work of copying and tabulating all the Queen's private correspondence, which is enormous. The Queen has a copy made of nearly every letter she receives, and it is easy to understand how heavy and increasing the work is.

The Pope Hennessy case will cost the *Times* about £8,000. The costs incurred, which include examinations on commission at Mauritius and a dozen applications to court, have been very heavy, and the defendants have to pay them as "between attorney and client." The truth is the *Times* offered Sir Pope Hennessy a lump sum, but he wisely preferred an apology, retractation, and all the costs.

Blenheim is now lighted throughout by electricity, and a large organ has just been placed in the Long Gallery.

THE NEW WIMBLEDON.—IS IT TO BE BROOKWOOD?

A statement appears in the morning papers to the effect that the council of the National Rifle Association have fixed upon Brookwood, which is about twenty-eight miles from London, as the site of the new Wimbledon, if the Government, to whom the land belongs, will convey the freehold to the Association. On inquiry at the proper quarter we learn that this announcement is premature. Brookwood has been mentioned in the same way that Cannock Chase, Aldershot, and Brighton have been referred to; and, if the Government were to offer the site, it is very possible that the Association would accept it. At present nothing is settled. The council await the reply of the Secretary of State for War——expected daily—which will inform them of the amount the Government are prepared to grant in aid of the purchase of a suitable site. That reply will at once be debated, and the result of the council's deliberations communicated to the press in the usual way. Till then the chances of the contending sites are about equal.

MR. DILLON TO VISIT AUSTRALIA.

The *Freeman's Journal* states that Mr. John Dillon contemplates a trip to Australia in the course of the winter, having been recommended a sea voyage and a short sojourn in a milder climate. He hopes to utilize his visit for the furtherance of the Irish movement.

A BIRMINGHAM MANUFACTURER LOST IN LONDON.

The friends of Mr. Josiah Austin, of Beaconsfield House, Cotton-lane, Moseley, are very much alarmed by their failure to obtain any tidings of him since nearly three weeks ago. On October 29 Mr. Austin left home to call on his customers in London. Letters were received from him by his wife daily up to the Thursday morning. These communications were of a cheerful character, and that received on the Thursday morning stated that Mr. Austin hoped to be home on the day on which the letter was received. Nothing was seen or heard of him by his friends, however, and on the Saturday his son and one of his brothers, having ascertained that he had not been at his hotel since the Thursday morning, went to London to make inquiries. They discovered that Mr. Austin left his hotel in Finsbury-square at half-past eleven on the Thursday morning. His portmanteau was packed, but was left with his overcoat at the hotel, and further evidence of an intention to return was afforded by the fact that his bill was unpaid. It appeared that during the morning the missing gentleman called on a merchant at the West India Docks, and having concluded his business inquired the way to the office of another customer in the same neighbourhood. This second call appears never to have been made, and not the slightest clue can be obtained to what became of Mr. Austin when he left his customer's office at the West India Docks. The police and other channels of inquiry have been made full use of, and several relatives of Mr. Austin have been to London to take part in the search. The case is all the more mysterious that no motive for a voluntary disappearance can be suggested. Both in family and in business matters Mr. Austin's position was fully satisfactory.

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PAINFUL EVICTION SCENES IN IRELAND.

Some touching eviction scenes are reported from the estates of the Hon. R. T. O'Neill, M.P., near Draperstown. They were carried out on Saturday in very stormy weather, and were for arrears of rent. Eviction notices were served on seventeen tenants last December. Nine of these subsequently managed to settle with the landlord, but eight were unable to do so, and were ordered to be evicted. In the fierce gales which blew on Saturday fifty police marched out to execute the evictions. Two tenants were put out. The first eviction was at the house of James Crilly. There was neither agent nor landlord, nor any one to represent them, present, so that when the poor tenant talked about a settlement the sheriff's man said he had no authority only to accept the full payment of the decree, which was £16 16*s.*, with £2 10*s.* 10*d.* costs. This the tenant could not do, and the eviction proceeded. The scene became emotional when it was found necessary to remove the tenant's old mother, about ninety-two years of age, who lay in bed and besought the bailiff to leave her alone, as she would be going out herself. This appeal was of no avail, and, rather than let the hands of the bailiff touch the old creature, the members of the family put on her clothes and carried her out to a neighbouring house. The tenant's wife, too, who is a delicate woman, when put out fainted and became delirious. She also was carried off to another house, and messengers were sent for the priest. Shortly after this the emergency men made fast the doors by means of a piece of chain and a hammer lent by the tenant himself. A short march brought the brigade to the house of Pat Kelly (Anthony), in the same townland. The family here consists of the tenant himself, his wife, four young children—the youngest being only three months old—and a sister. There was no barricading of the doors here either, or any resistance offered, and in about half an hour the family were in the street looking on their furniture, bedclothes, &c., lying in the mud, and exposed to storm on that awful winter morning, while the cries of the children were heartrending in the extreme. The tenant says he offered a year's rent to the agent, but it was not accepted.

SIR H. BLAKE GOING TO THE MAURITIUS.

I understand (writes the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*) that the difficulty with regard to the Governorship of Queensland is in process of arrangement. The appointment of Sir H. Blake will probably be cancelled, and he will receive the Governorship of the Mauritius, from which Sir J. Pope Hennessy retires next May. Mauritius is a Crown colony. It has no Irish population, and therefore no difficulty is likely to be raised with regard to the appointment of Sir H. Blake.

THE STARVING RUSSIAN ARTISTES.

Mr. W. R. S. Ralston, vice-president Folk-lore Society, corresponding member of the (Russian) Imperial Academy of Sciences, wishing to assist the Russian singers who have been abandoned in England by the men who brought them from Russia, has invited his friends, and all friends of justice, to St. James's Hall, where to-morrow, from 3 to 5 P.M., he will tell Russian stories, and what remains of the Russian singers will sing Russian songs. Tickets may be obtained at the hall. We have only a small subscription to acknowledge to-day—3*s.* from Liberal Unionist.

THE MISSIONARIES AND THE EAST AFRICAN DISTURBANCES.

The secretary of the Universities' Mission asks us to state that none of the mainland stations have been abandoned. The ladies have been withdrawn to the island of Zanzibar for the present, but in other respects the work goes on as usual. This explanation is made in view of a somewhat general impression that the political disturbances on the East Coast have obliged the mission to suspend its work on the mainland.

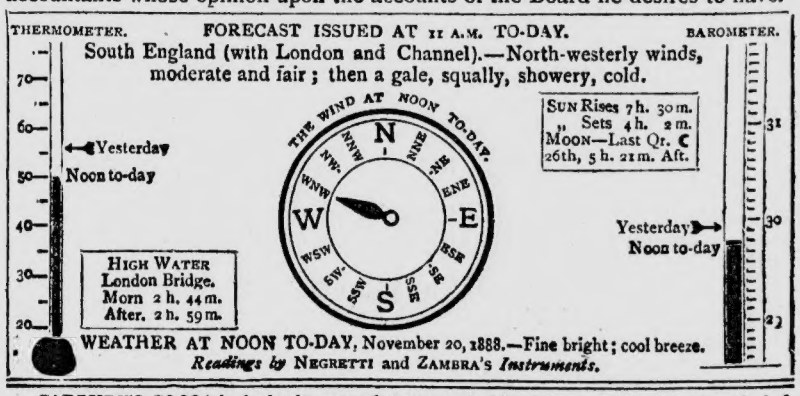
A GERMAN STEAMER SERVICE TO INDIA.

According to the *Hamburgische Börsenhalle*, the establishment of a direct line of steamers between Hamburg and Calcutta has become an assured fact. Several large shipping firms in Hamburg have subscribed 3,700,000 marks, and some banking establishments have taken up 800,000 marks, making the share capital amount to four and a-half millions of marks. Preference shares of the value of 2,000,000 marks will be issued later on. The service will be commenced immediately, with six steamers. In consequence of the German shipbuilding yards being at present overfull of work, it is hoped to acquire some large steamers in the English markets.

DETERMINED SUICIDE OF A PRISONER.—Yesterday an unmarried man named William Singleton, was arrested for some offence at Wallsend, near Newcastle. On reaching the railway station he threw himself upon the line and was run over by a passing train. When picked up he was still alive, but he died about noon in the Newcastle Infirmary.

ASSAULT IN A CHURCH.—At the Wellington police-court yesterday, John Ruscoe, sexton at the parish church, was fined 5*s.* and costs for committing an unprovoked assault upon a man named William Lee in the course of Divine service. The defendant went up to the complainant in church, and, after calling him a rogue and alleging that the complainant owed him money, committed the assault.

MR. DIGGLE ACCEPTS MR. MUNDELLA'S CHALLENGE.—The Rev. J. R. Diggle, Chairman of the School Board, has addressed a letter to Mr. Mundella accepting the challenge of the right hon. gentleman, that the Board should "put its estimate in the hands of a firm of accountants, and the opponents of the present majority make a counter statement, and let the accountants strike the balance." Mr. Diggle asks Mr. Mundella to name the responsible firm of accountants whose opinion upon the accounts of the Board he desires to have.



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COMING IN LIKE A LAMB.

LAST NIGHT IN THE COMMONS. BY A SPECTATOR.

THE debate on the last departure of the Government's Irish policy has indeed come in like a lamb. No doubt the fact that Mr. Balfour was unfortunately too ill to attend had something to do with this. In a great degree the tone of a debate depends on the note struck at the beginning; and in addition to the polemical smartness of the Chief Secretary his mere presence with its demeanour of cocksure superiority and passive scorn is wont to act as a red rag in the parliamentary bull-baiting. Now, Mr. Madden, who is passable in making a statement, contemptible whenever he attempts attack, and always harmless, is absolutely unendowed with the talent of exasperation. However, to whatever cause the fact was due, a fact it is that last night's debate was unmistakably flat and dull, with the single exception of Mr. O'Brien's speech. Even Mr. Gladstone seemed to have prepared his ammunition under disadvantages of hurry and overwork.

The crowded galleries were disappointed, and the House thinned when the appearance of the Irish Solicitor-General with a budget of papers dissipated the last hopes of Mr. Balfour's appearance.

Mr. Madden began with a résumé of land purchase legislation, glancing at the history of the Bright clauses, the Act of '81, the provisions of the Irish Church Act, Sir G. Trevelyan's scheme of '84, and finally Lord Ashbourne's Act, which was passed into law in 1885.

The following table represents an analysis of this part of Mr. Madden's speech :—

	Proportion of Purchase-Money Advanced.	Terms and Period of Purchase.	Number of Purchasers.	Sum advanced.
Bright Clauses, 1870 ...	2·3	35 years at 5 p.c.	824	£518,716
Act of 1881	¾	Ditto	731	£240,554
Irish Church Act.....			6,000	£1,674,000
Sir G. Trevelyan's Land Purchase Bill, 1884	(not	proceeded	with)	Proposed £20,000,000 in annual sums, not exceeding £5,000,000
Lord Ashbourne's Act, 1885	All	49 years at 4 p.c.	14,388 (8,632 closed)	£6,000,000

Having argued with statistics that a large proportion of the purchasers under Lord Ashbourne's Act have been small tenants, Mr. Madden claimed for it the applause of all parties, since all parties are agreed upon multiplying peasant proprietors. In fact, the one flaw which marred the otherwise superhuman perfection of this enactment was, Mr. Madden suggested, that there was not enough of it; that it limited the year's advance to £5,000,000. True, it had been objected that the security was anything but sound; that he proceeded to contest; the Act was not only successful: it was safe. Only a small proportion of the sum remained unpaid, according to his figures. And why safe? Because it enlisted the interest not only of the landlord but that of the tenant, which (insisted Mr. Madden somewhat superfluously to the smiling Opposition) is often greater. And so, triumphantly rounding his case to a close—and what case *could* be stronger? he demanded of the jeering Liberals—Mr. Madden closed with a citation of testimonials (rather ancient, it is true) from Messrs. Dillon, Bright, Morley, &c., and of the following three reasons against the purchasers combining to refuse payment—(1) they would be divided by being of different standings, (2) the bill worked gradually and voluntarily, (3) the Land Commission came between them and the State. The plan held the field; Mr. Gladstone's was no real alternative; and carefully reading a peroration (Mr. Balfour's?) from a paper in his hand Mr. Madden sat down amid fewer cheers than his painstaking and unusually lucid exposition might have won from his own side.

THE RIVAL SCHEME.

Mr. Gladstone seemed in "good form" enough, so far as appearances went. He stepped to the table in front of a ringing cheer. Having complimented Mr. Madden and regretted the absence of his chief, the Leader of the Opposition made a great point of the way in which the bill was introduced. To begin with, like the late Commission Bill, it violated the engagement not to introduce into this conceded fag-end of the Session controversial matter. Moreover they were to proceed with it on the stringent line of *in diem de die*. Why was the matter controversial? Because, instead of the plan of asking for a temporary prolongation of the Act until it could be thoroughly discussed in principle, say in February or March, the Government chose to commit the House piecemeal and out of hand to what really meant a most important decision of policy. He would not have wished at this time to object to the Act: he did object to being asked at this time to approve of it. He was quite alive to the importance of land purchase. He did not wish to see the landlords out of Ireland: he wished to see them more there. But it was no good to legislate further without putting the tenant in a position of security, in which the landlord, with whom the initiative lay, could no longer exercise an intimidating pressure. (Cheers from the Opposition recognized this point.) Mr. Gladstone then proceeded to show cause for reconsidering the principle of the Act. Under it as it stood the State, as he put it, had to find a sum of money to help landlord and tenant to settle, and then had to advance also 20 per cent. as security for its own money! Again: the State stood in the position of immediate landlord; the taxpayer had no good guarantee: perhaps the State would have to take the emergency men into its employ, and go to work with crowbar and bayonet! But the tenant was paying up well, as Mr. Madden said. True: there was no better payer than the Irish peasant under normal conditions. But when distress arose. . . . what would be the position of the State? No! He would have none of this attempt to inveigle them into piecemeal and inconsiderate adoption of a far-reaching system. They must tackle the arrears. The arrears it was that prevented tenants from getting judicial rents: the arrears were a weapon in the landlord's hands: and hence the shyness of the Government. This indictment was driven home with emphasis and illustration. The narration of a case in support was interrupted by some objection from Colonel Saunderson's section. Mr. Gladstone paused, hollowed a hand at his ear, and tried painfully to catch it. His lieutenants whispered it to him. "But," he retorted to Sir William Harcourt, in a stage whisper, turning on him as if it were Sir William who disputed the point. "But they were in the position of caretakers, and so debarred!" And he shook his papers across the table at poor Mr. Madden, who seemed to curl up under the old man's eye. "I fear thee, Ancient Mariner!" With a closing suggestion of a scheme of local funds to save the State from resorting to direct eviction, Mr. Gladstone brought his speech to an end. Some of it was spirited, especially where, turning to the Opposition, and pointing his finger in vivid gesture at the Treasury bench, he contrasted the utter trust and utter distrust of the Irish peasant professed by the same men in turn. Sir Charles Russell, having come in late, listened, seated at the Speaker's feet.

THAT NAUGHTY TEMPER.

A warm cheer greeted Mr. Goschen, who followed what is now his invariable plan. He laboriously lashed up a passion. For a quarter of an hour the debate became irrelevant, personal, and acrimonious. He told the Irish members (whose neglect of decorum is a favourite text with him) that they really liked evictions, because of the capital thus gained, and though he misrepresented Mr. Gladstone with elaboration, when the ex-Premier breathed the remark *sotto voce*, "Nothing of the kind," "That's not courteous!" he screamed in prompt reprisal. The Government, he said, *was* willing to deal with arrears. Many arrears, however, had accumulated previous to the fall in prices which led to the rents being cut down. Experience proved, he claimed, that it was the tenants who mostly put the Act in operation. In a heated passage, the Attorney-General thoughtfully produced a glass of water, which slaked the infuriate Chancellor: but really Mr. Goschen should learn not to show temper so much.

Mr. Philipps, of Mid-Lanark, made what was said to be a maiden speech—if so it was a strikingly good and forcible one—quoting three specific cases in which Tory members or their families would benefit by the Act to the extent of sums varying from half a million to a million and a half. Mr. Haldane led, Mr. Monro Ferguson followed; and it is rumoured that Sir E. Grey, who adjourned the debate at midnight, will support a defection from the Gladstone of to-day to the Gladstone of the dead Land Bill. Mr. Macartney made a smart Ulster speech, and then came William O'Brien.

THE SPEECH OF THE EVENING.

He was in a rattling vein. He would not sneer at Mr. Balfour's illness as Mr. Balfour had sneered at the illness of men in his prisons, began Mr. O'Brien; and then plunged into the Arrears question. He had not gathered from Mr. Goschen's bold words what, if any, were the Government's intentions about arrears. As for the point about "just arrears," he pointed out that many of the accumulations had begun before ever the time of judicial reductions came. He went into some telling statistics about the "caretaker" eviction-made-easy notices sent out under Section 7 of last year's Act, and insisted that the new bill would only benefit the rich tenants, not the poor. A delightful attack on Colonel Turner, magistrate and newspaper partisan, ended with the remark that he would doubtless be sent to Queensland. But the most scathing attack was on Mr. T. W. Russell, "tenant's friend in Tyrone, literary emergency-man in Clare," tattling in the *Times* about every rag of ribbon he spied on a poor girl's dress, a proud vocation! and so forth; the prettiest thing in attacks which we have heard for some time. Mr. T. W. Russell sat leaning forward excitedly, but kept quiet. But the humour was too much for Mr. W. H. Smith, who openly rolled about on the Treasury bench. After a debating society speech from Mr. Curzon, and a Campbell-Bannerman speech from the fifth Scotch speaker in this Irish debate, we adjourned, hoping for better things to-day.

"IN FAR LOCHABER."

"In Far Lochaber." By William Black. (Sampson Low and Co.) In his latest novel Mr. Black takes us back once more to the scenes where his greatest successes have been achieved. He is much more at home in the Highlands than in a houseboat, and in "In Far Lochaber" there is a good deal of the kind of work which made "A Princess of Thule" so popular. The story is, of course, of the simplest character—all Mr. Black's stories are. The interest centres wholly round the lovers, Alison Blair, the minister's daughter at gloomy Kirk o' Shields, near Glasgow, and Ludovick Macdonell, the son of an Inverness-shire laird. In Alison's father we have a type of the Puritan preacher—very much overdrawn. We can well imagine that to one of his cloth and creed few trials would be more bitter than the marrying of his motherless girl to a Roman Catholic, but in attempting to show up the "unco guid" among his countrymen Mr. Black only barely escapes making several of his characters caricatures. Of some of his other personages Mr. Black makes a good deal. Readers will, however, in spite of her occasional outbursts, appreciate Aunt Gilchrist for the way in which she stands by her niece; and Johnny, a sort of hybrid "Dugal creatur," is amusing enough in his pranks, but the persistency with which he prates of the "Duffle" becomes a trifle monotonous. The wild scenery of Lochaber gives plenty of scope for Mr. Black's powers of word painting, and we get many pictures of the effects of sunlight and shadow among the hills. The story altogether is pleasantly told—but very "long drawn out."

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SIR MORELL MACKENZIE writes about the Soden Mineral Pastilles:—"I regard them as extremely valuable in obstinate Catarrhal Affections of the Throat. They are especially beneficial to Catarrhal Diseases of the Air Passages. I frequently found them of great service in the cases of singers and public speakers." Acknowledged by the Medical Profession the best remedy for Throat Irritation, Coughs, Bronchitis, and Asthma. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1½d., or 15 stamps, from 10, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn, E.C.

TAXATION OF SILVER PLATE.

THE reformers in the silver trade are looking forward confidently to the parliamentary Session of 1889 for a complete reform in that trade. They are now fortified by the Report of the Royal Commissioners on the Precious Metals, who unanimously recommend the abolition of the plate duties. In the final Report, Part II., paragraph 134, the subject is thus referred to: "Before passing on to other proposals, there is one which we recommend for adoption without hesitation; we refer to the abolition of the duty on silver plate." But the reform will not be limited to the abolition of the duty, as in Part I. of the Report, paragraph 173, the Commissioners say, "Not only does the duty (which now amounts to upwards of 40 per cent. on the value of the raw material) restrict the demand for manufactured silver, but also the hall-mark regulations," and the Commissioners proceed to show how seriously those regulations affect India's trade with the United Kingdom. Reformers in this country have for some years past tried to abolish the principle of compulsion with respect to hall-marking, with a view not only to put Indian manufacturers upon free trade terms with the mother country, but also to open out an export trade to British manufacturers, a trade absolutely prohibited to them, under prevailing laws, except in the case of goods of the authorized standard—925-1,000ths. But, as has been repeatedly urged, the standards of nearly all foreign countries differ from ours, and theirs from each other. Nearly all are lower than those of this country. Again, many foreign countries have a system of hall-marking of their own, of course based upon their own standard. By law, in the United Kingdom, no plate whatever can be manufactured, either for home use or export, below the standard of .925, and everything must be hall-marked. Therefore, as a fact, no foreign orders are placed in this country, excepting in the case of India and Australia, where our standard and our hall-mark are known and required. The Canadian trade has been entirely lost because British manufacturers have not been permitted to execute orders for un-hallmarked plate, and to mark it in American style—"Sterling 925-1,000." One thing, we think, will be clear to our readers, as it appears to be to her Majesty's Commissioners—namely, that in view of the fall in the price of silver, and the apprehended further fall in its price, and the consequent fall in the exchange value of the Indian rupee, it is manifestly impolitic to maintain any hindrances to the consumption of the raw material for manufacturing purposes, and that if compulsory hall-marking be such a hindrance, and further if it interfere with our export trade, the sooner hall-marking becomes a voluntary institution the better. Buyers in this or any other country who wish the hall-mark can, of course, have it if they so desire.

ANOTHER SHIP CANAL SCHEME.

THE determination of our inland towns to get into direct water communication with the sea is still being manifested. A company has just been registered at Somerset House for the purpose of obtaining parliamentary sanction to a scheme for establishing an improved waterway between Sheffield and the South Yorkshire colliery field and the sea. It is proposed to obtain powers to acquire the following undertakings, with the docks, harbours, works, and rights connected therewith:—1. The navigation of the river Don from Tinsley, in the parish of Sheffield, in the West Riding of York, to a place called Wilsich House, in the parish of Barnby-on-Don, in the same county. 2. The Dearne and Dove Canal, commencing from the River Don Navigation, in the parish of Wath-upon-Dearne, and terminating at or near Barnsley, in the parish of Silkstone, by a junction with the Barnsley Canal. 3. The Staniforth and Keadby Canal, commencing from the River Don Navigation, at or near Stainforth, in the West Riding of the county of York, to the river Trent at or near Keadby, in the county of Lincoln. 4. The Sheffield Canal, commencing in the parish of Sheffield, and terminating by a junction with the River Don Navigation at Tinsley. The initial capital is to be £30,000, and the first directors include the mayors of Sheffield and Barnsley and the president of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

TO-DAY.

Royal Victoria Hall—W. D. Halliburton, on the "Throat and Voice," 8.
Women's Liberal Association—British School, Allen street, Kensington, 8.
Civil Engineers, 25, Great George-street, 8.
Pathological Society, 53, Berners-street, 8.30.
Zoological Society, 11, Hanover-square, 8.30.
School Board Candidates, Bermondsey Town Hall, 8.
Royal Statistical Society, Royal School of Mines, 7.45.
County Council Meetings—East Marylebone Electors, Congregational School, St. John's-wood-terrace, 8.30; Horbury School Rooms, 8.
Rev. C. E. Escreet on the "Housing of the Poor," Upper Chelsea Institute, 8.
Kensington School of Music—Concert, 120, Cromwell-road, 8.
Royal Commission on Education, Exeter Hall, 11 and 7.
Lectures.—Bernard Dyer, on "Agriculture," City of London College, 7; Sir F. De Winton, on "Central Africa," Kensington Town Hall, 8.45; G. Kearley, on "Disestablishment," Craven Hall, Regent-street, 3.30.
Meetings—School Board Candidates at Allen-street School, Kensington, 8; Mr. Conybeare, M.P., at Holborn Town Hall, 8.30.

TO-MORROW.

Royal Commission on Education Conference, Exeter Hall, 11.
Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi—Opening Address by the Duke of Abercorn, 8.
Meteorological Society, 26, Great George-street, S.W., 7.
Geological Society, Burlington-house, W., 8.
Inventors Institute, 27, Chancery-lane, W.C., 8.
Messrs. Hann's Chamber Concert, Gresham Hall, Brixton, 8.
Sir W. Harcourt opens Bazaar at Morley Hall in aid of Bethnal-green-road Congregational Church, 3.
Lecture—Mr. J. F. Torr, on "London County Council," Hammersmith Central Liberal Club, 8; Mr. S. Wallas, on "Wages," South Peckham Liberal Club, 8; South London Parliament, Hyrons Assembly Rooms, 8; T. Paynter Allen on "Marriage Reform," Anderton's Hotel, 8; Sir R. Ball on "Comets," Birkbeck Institution 3; Paddington Baths (Queen's-road Station)—Lecture on "Local Government," by Mr. Harold Hodge, M.A., 3.
Telegraph Boys' Institute—Concert, Chenies-street, W.C., 8.
National Health Society—Lectures at Newington School Room, 8; Miss Hemershon, Campden Hill, 3.

It is estimated that there is at the present time at least £25,000,000 of unplaced foreign and colonial securities held over the London market by syndicates and loan contractors. The German Government are contemplating a loan, partly for military and naval purposes, and partly for State railways. The arrangements for the new Russian loan are making progress.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.
(AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.30, THE ARMADA.
SATURDAY NEXT, at 1.30.
Winifred Emery, Edith Bruce, Kate James, Ada Neilson, and Maud Milton; Leonard Boyne, Lotz, Lablache, Edward Gardiner, Victor Stevens, A. Beaumont, Henry Loraine, S. Dawson, Mervin Dallas, Stanislaus Calhaem, B. Robins, F. Dobell, Basil West, W. Uridge, F. Harrison, C. Winter, Fitz Davis, W. S. Parkes, H. Denvil, F. Thomas, F. Collings, and Harry Nicholls.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)

LAST ELEVEN NIGHTS of Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD'S SEASON.
EVERY EVENING, at 8.45, PRINCE KARL. Preceded at 8 by ALWAYS INTENDED
Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily from 10 to 5.
PRINCE KARL will be TRANSFERRED to the GLOBE THEATRE, SATURDAY, Dec. 22.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. HADDON CHAMBERS, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)

BETSY, EVERY EVENING, at 9 with the original cast. Preceded by, at 8.10, THE DOWAGER. Doors open at 7.45. Stage and Auditorium Lighted entirely by Electricity. N.B.—BETSY MATINÉE on SATURDAY NEXT, at 3. Doors open at 2.30.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Mr. THOMAS THORNE, Sole Lessee and Manager.)

THIS EVENING at 8.30, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. 250th Time. Preceded at 7.45 by THE BROTHERS. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. William Rignold, Fred Thorne, Cyril Maude, J. S. Blythe, Scott Buist, F. Grove, Frank Gillmore, and Mr. H. B. Conway; Mesdames Kate Rorke, Gladys Homfrey, M. A. Giffard, Banister, B. Harrison, K. McNeill, Bowman, Adereron, Saunders, G. Arnold, &c. MATINÉE of JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART, SATURDAY NEXT, and EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK. 109th Time. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, L. Cautley, D. Somers, H. Russell, &c.; Miss Millward; Mesdames Dorothy Dene, Louise Brandon, D. Drummond, E. Burton, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, THE LOTTERY TICKET.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)

The safest Theatre in London, constructed entirely with concrete and iron absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout with electricity.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A. W. PINERO'S New Three Act Domestic Drama, SWEET LAVENDER. 258th Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, F. Kerr, H. Reeves Smith, Sant Matthews, Prince Miller; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, and Blanche Horlock. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, at 7.40, LOT 49, and at 8.30, FAUST UP TO DATE. Miss Florence St. John, Miss Fanny Robina, Miss Jenny M'Nulty, Miss Lilian Price, Miss F. Broughton, Miss M. Jones, Miss F. Levey, Miss A. Young, Miss E. Greville, Miss M. Love; Mr. E. J. Lonnen, Mr. H. Parker, Mr. C. Maude, Mr. W. Lonnen, and Mr. George Stone.

GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN LART.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, THE MONK'S ROOM. Messrs. E. S. Willard, Hermann Vezin, Forbes Dawson, Stephen Caffrey, Ivan Watson, Edward Rose, A. J. Byde, Edwin Shepherd, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Helen Leyton, Marion Lea, E. H. Brooke, Morland, De Solla, &c. At 8, THAT TELEGRAM. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, November 24, at 2.30.

STRAND THEATRE.
(Under the management of Mr. C. H. HAWTREY,
By arrangement with Mr. WILLIE EDOUIN.)

TO-NIGHT will be performed, a Burlesque in Three Acts, entitled ATALANTA, at 9 o'clock, Mr. F. Wyatt, Mr. T. Squire, Mr. Fleming Norton, Mr. Rudolph Lewis, Mr. F. Wensley, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey; Miss Alma Stanley, Miss Carlotta Zerbini, Miss Florence Lancaster, Miss Mary Glover, Miss G. Baring, Miss Nellie Bennett, Miss Stella Leigh, Miss S. Baring, and Miss Marie Linden. Preceded, at Eight o'clock, by A HIGHLAND LEGACY. Mr. Brandon Thomas, Mr. Percy Lyndal, Mr. A. Edgemore, Mr. W. Wyes, Mr. Grahame Wentworth, Miss Stella Leigh, Miss Zerbini. Box-office open from Ten to Five.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)
(Under the management of Mrs. John Wood.)

EVERY EVENING, at 9.0 (by arrangement with Mr. JOHN HARE), LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, adapted by SYDNEY GRUNDY, and entitled MAMMA. 54th Performance. Preceded at 8 by BOX AND COX. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open 10 to 10. Telephone 3,031. SPECIAL MATINEES of MAMMA SATURDAYS, Dec. 1 and 15, at 3.

OPERA COMIQUE.
(Lessee and Manager, F. J. HARRIS.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, the successful Comic Opera, CARINA. Mesdames Camilla D'Arville, Findlay, Ada Dorée, Jessica Dene, Wilmot, Murray, and Alice Lethbridge; Messrs. Durward Lely, G. H. Snazelle, E. D. Ward, W. Guise, Eric Thorne, H. Hadley, and Charles Collette. At 7.30, THE BLACKSMITH'S DAUGHTER. Doors open at 7.15. Box-office open from 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY. Doors open at 2 o'clock, commence at 2.30. SECOND SPECIAL MATINEE of CARINA TO-MORROW (Wednesday), at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Acting Manager, DOUGLAS COX.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE, Shaftesbury Avenue.
(Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.15, THE LADY OF LYONS, Miss Wallis, Mesdames Rosebertha Erskine, H. Leigh, Lamballe; Messrs. Mackintosh, Bassett Roe, Allen Thomas, Matthew Brodie Charles Arnold, Arthur Fenwicke, Herberte Basing, George Seldon, &c., and Forbes Robertson.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Manager, Mr. H. WATKIN.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.15, CHASSAIGNE'S New Comic Opera NADGY. Mdlle. Vanoni, Mr. Arthur Roberts, and powerful company. Chorus and Orchestra of 100, conducted by Mr. John Crook. Preceded at 7.30 by QUITS. Doors open at 7.15; Box-office open daily from 10.30 to 5 o'clock. Early application is necessary to secure places. MORNING PERFORMANCE SATURDAY NEXT, and EVERY SATURDAY, at 2. Doors open at 1.30.—W. D'ALBERTSON, Acting Manager.

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. R. D'OYLY CARTE.—TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, the New and Original Opera, in Two Acts, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN, entitled THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD; or, THE MERRYMAN AND HIS MAID. Preceded at 7.20 by MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Doors open at 7.

SAVOY.—THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2.0. Box-office open continuously from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.

COMEDY THEATRE. — TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, Mr. T. G. Warren, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. Wyes, Mr. Walter Everard, and Mr. W. Lestocq. Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Maria Daly, Miss Caroline Elton, Miss Kate Lee, Miss Scarlett, and Miss Vane Featherston. Preceded, at 8.10, by BARBARA. Business Manager, Mr. E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS, TO-NIGHT, at 9. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 3 o'clock.—COMEDY THEATRE.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PICTURE of the GREAT FALLS, original effects, by PHILIPPOTEAUX. Pleasant Lounge, Music, American Sweetmeat Stores. Electric Light. Refreshments by Beguinot. Admission 1s. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station.

OLYMPIA.—THE WINTER EXHIBITION.
Heated and Ventilated throughout. Lighted by Electricity on the latest approved principle.
A GRAND CHRISTMAS FAIR of all Nations, with special attractions, will be held on December 1st to February 23rd, 1889. CHRISTMAS FAIR. TOY MAKERS and TOY IMPORTERS (English and Foreign) will be allotted SPACE FREE in best positions. PROMENADE CONCERTS. "THE MESSIAH." CHRISTMAS EVE. Orchestra of Seventy performers. Chorus of Three Hundred.
Full particulars will be duly announced. Prospectus and applications for space of Secretary, Winter Exhibition, Olympia, Kensington, London, W.

ART GALLERY.

ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION SOCIETY.—THE NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET. OPEN DAILY, 10 to 7. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 1s. EVENINGS, 7 to 10 (Thursdays excepted). ADMISSION, 6d. CATALOGUE, 6d.

ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION SOCIETY.—COURSE OF PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS.—T. J. COBDEN-SANDERSON: "Bookbinding." THURSDAY, November 22, 8.30 P.M.

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GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA, WITHOUT ADMIXTURE
Society says:—"THE QUEEN invariably has a cup of Schweitzer's Cocoatina brought to her bedside at 7.30, and two hours later she drinks the same beverage at the breakfast table."
COCOATINA.
Retailed in ¼-lb., ½-lb., and 1-lb. Tins at 1s., 1s. 11d., and 3s. 8d.

IN PARLIAMENT—SESSION 1889

SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.

Deviation of authorized Loose Valley Railway; Widening of Railway in St Mary Lambeth Surrey; Powers to make dock and other works at Port Victoria in county of Kent; Tolls rates and charges; Tonnage and other dues; Dredging &c. in River Medway; Appointment of dock master and other officers; Rules regulations and by-laws penalties &c.; Sale and lease of lands warehouses &c.; Exemption of Company and Docks &c. from Harbour; Docks and Piers Clauses Act 1847; Compulsory purchase of lands including additional lands in Kent Surrey and Middlesex; Powers to Company and the London Chatham and Dover Railway Company or the Company alone to purchase compulsorily additional lands at Dover; Revival of powers for purchase of lands and construction of certain railways authorized by the Loose Valley Railway Act 1877 the Lydd Railway (Extension) Act 1883 the Lydd Railway (Various Powers) Act 1885 and the Cranbrook and Paddock Wood Railway Act 1882; Extension of time for purchase of lands and completion of works in Kent Surrey and Sussex; Transfer and vesting in Company of the Loose Valley and parts of Lydd Railways; Abandonment of part of authorized Loose Valley Railway; Extension of time for acquisition by Company of Elham Valley Light Railway; Exemption of Company from Section 92 of Lands Clauses Consolidation Act 1845; Powers to Company and Elham Valley Railway Company to purchase additional lands; Subscription to Elham Valley Railway undertaking and creation and issue of Vested Company's Stock therefor Extension of provisions of Section 43 of South Eastern Railway Act 1884; Extension and alteration of agreement between the Company and the London Brighton and South Coast Railway Company; Increase of capital; Application of funds of Company and of Elham Valley Railway Company; Extension of time as to sale of superfluous lands and special powers relating thereto; To confer and extinguish rights &c.; Amendment and incorporation of Acts and other purposes.)

APPLICATION is intended to be made to PARLIAMENT in the ensuing Session for leave to bring in a Bill for the following purposes or some of them (that is to say):

To authorize the South Eastern Railway Company (hereinafter called the Company) to construct and maintain the following works;

(1) A deviation Railway wholly in the county of Kent commencing in the parish of Maidstone by a junction with the Railway constructed under the powers of the Loose Valley Railway Act 1877 at a point 45 yards or thereabouts from the southern side of the public road numbered 40 on the 1-2500 ordnance map of the said parish and passing thence through the parishes of East Farleigh Loose and Maidstone into the parish of Loose and terminating in that parish by a junction with the Railway authorized by the Lydd Railway (Various Powers) Act 1885 at the northern side of the public road numbered 130 on the 1-2500 ordnance map of the parish of Maidstone.

(2) A widening wholly in the parish of Saint Mary Lambeth in the county of Surrey of so much of the Charing Cross Railway of the Company on the southern side thereof as lies between a point on the said Railway 39 yards or thereabouts from the western side of the Belvedere Road measured along the said Railway towards the Charing Cross Station and a point on the said Railway 61 yards or thereabouts from the easternmost side of the Waterloo Road measured along the said Railway towards the London Bridge Station.

DOCK WORKS.

(3) (*a*) A dock entrance 60 feet or thereabouts in width and 130 feet or thereabouts in length commencing at or near high water mark on the north shore of the River Medway at a point distant 670 yards or thereabouts measured in a westerly direction from the south-west corner of the Port Victoria Hotel along the shore of the said river and extending thence in a straight line in a north north-westerly direction to and terminating at a point (*x*) situate 190 feet or thereabouts from the point of commencement thereof hereinbefore described.

(*b*) A dock comprising an area of 7 acres or thereabouts to be constructed wholly on lands belonging to the Company such dock commencing at the termination of the dock entrance hereinbefore described at the point (*x*) and extending thence in a north north-westerly direction for a distance of 730 feet or thereabouts and having a width of 468 feet or thereabouts.

(*c*) A quay or pier commencing at the south-east end of the proposed dock entrance and extending thence over the foreshore and into the channel of the River Medway to a point (*y*) in the said channel situate 100 yards or thereabouts measured in a south-easterly direction from the before mentioned point of commencement of the said quay or pier and extending thence in an easterly direction to and terminating at a point in the channel or bed of the River Medway situate 260 yards or thereabouts from the said point (*y*).

(*d*) A jetty or pier commencing at the south end of the westerly side of the said dock entrance and extending thence over the foreshore of the River Medway to and terminating at or near a point on the said foreshore or in the channel or bed of the said river situate 70 yards or thereabouts from the said south end of the said dock entrance.

(*e*) A deepening and removing of a portion of the foreshore of the River Medway between the intended works (*c*) and (*d*) hereinbefore described.
Which said intended dock entrance dock quay piers jetties and other dock works hereinbefore described will be situate wholly in the parish of St. James' Isle of Grain and on the bank foreshore and bed of the River Medway and in the channel thereof all in the county of Kent.

To make provide and maintain in connection with the intended works hereinbefore described or any of them all necessary or convenient roads approaches ways locks gates graving docks opening and other bridges shipping places wharves quays piers jetties slips landing stages cattle stages landing places coal-tips drops staiths stores warehouses sheds engine sheds buildings Custom House cranes hydraulic lifts elevators moorings buoys gridirons patent slipways dolphins rails trams stations sidings junctions platforms stairs culverts sluices drains and other works appliances and conveniences connected therewith respectively.

To empower the Company from time to time to enter upon and to deepen dredge scour cleanse raise alter and improve the bed bank shore and channel of the River Medway adjoining or near to the dock entrance for the purpose of forming and maintaining convenient means of access to the intended dock entrance dock and dock works and for removing obstructions and for other purposes and to use and appropriate the soil and material thereof and from time to time to take divert and use the waters of the River Medway into and for the purpose of supplying the intended dock with water and to use the same for the purposes of all or any of the intended dock works and the works appliances and conveniences connected therewith.

To enable the Company to cross alter stop up or divert whether temporarily or permanently all roads footpaths towing paths railways tramways rivers navigations streams sewers and other works and to alter or remove any telephonic electric or telegraph wires posts tubes or apparatus gas pipes water pipes and hydrants as may be necessary or convenient in constructing or maintaining the said works or any or either of them and to divert or stop up and appropriate the soil of any streets or public roads and footpaths within the limits of deviation marked on the deposited plans and to extinguish all rights of way over the same and to authorize deviations laterally and vertically from the lines and levels of the several works as shown upon the plans and sections hereinafter mentioned to any extent which may be defined in the Bill.

To make provisions for the management use regulation and protection of the intended dock entrance dock and other works and conveniences the regulation and control of persons animals goods and vessels resorting or sent thereto or using the same and the pilots and other persons in charge thereof the pilotage and towage of shipping the passage and navigation anchorage and lying of vessels ships and craft along at or near to the intended dock entrance and other works or coming within the limits to be prescribed by the Bill the order and precedence of vessels of different classes passing into or out of or approaching to or departing from the intended dock entrance dock and works and the placing of buoys lights beacons chains posts and other conveniences.

To authorize the Company to make and enforce bye-laws rules and regulations for the management control and regulation of the said intended dock entrance dock and works and with reference to goods wares merchandise cattle ships vessels boats carts carriages and other vehicles using or passing over or frequenting resorting or sent to the proposed dock or any of the works conveniences or lands of the Company and with reference to pilotage the discharge and tipping of ballast and other matters and to impose penalties and restrictions with reference thereto and to confer all needful powers to recover and enforce such penalties and restrictions.

To empower the Company to appoint and remove harbour masters dock masters pier masters meters weighers constables and other officers and to define the limits within which such harbour and pier masters may exercise the powers to be conferred upon them To confer on the Company powers to detain vessels committing damage and to proceed against the owners or persons in charge thereof to manage and regulate warehouses and goods and things warehoused to sell perishable goods to issue dock warrants and freight warrants to buoy light or remove wrecks obstructions or floating timber and to recover the cost thereof and generally to confer on the Company all such powers and authorities as are usual in the case of Dock and Railway Companies.

To empower the Company for such considerations at such rents and upon such terms and conditions as may be provided for by the Bill from time to time to sell or lease any lands from time to time belonging to them to let wharves or warehouses buildings yards cranes lifts machines shipping staiths tips or other conveniences and to make charges in respect thereof and to exempt all or some of such lands and the Company in respect thereof from the operation of The Lands Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 with respect to the sale of superfluous lands.

To provide and declare (if thought expedient to do so) that the provisions of The Harbours Docks and Piers Clauses Act 1847 with respect to lifeboats and with respect to keeping a tide and weather gauge and to any other matters to be specified in the Bill shall not apply to the Company or their dock undertaking.

To authorize the Company to purchase and take by compulsion and also by agreement and to hold lands houses tenements and hereditaments for the lands houses tenements and hereditaments for the purposes of the intended railway widening dock entrance dock quay pier jetties and other works hereinbefore described and also the lands houses tenements and hereditaments hereinafter described for the purpose of extending their station siding and other accommodation and for other purposes connected with their undertaking or some of them that is to say:—

In the county of Middlesex:—

(1) Lands in the parish of Saint Martin-in-the Fields being Nos. 24 25 and 26 Buckingham Street 5 York Place and 28 28A and 29 Villie s Street.

(2) In the county of Surrey:—

(*a*) Lands in the parish of St Saviour Southwark being the houses Nos 56 58 and 60 Great Guildford Street and premises in the rear thereof and abutting upon The Grove.

(*b*) Lands in the parish of Coulsdon adjoining the Company's Railway and on the up side thereof and forming parts of the enclosures numbered respectively 180 and 196 on the 1-2500 ordnance map of that parish.

In the county of Kent:—

(*a*) Lands in the parish of Saltwood on the northern side of the Company's Railway and adjoining or near the Sandling Junction Station and being a portion of the enclosure numbered 47 on the 1-2500 ordnance map of that parish.

(*b*) Lands in the parish of St James' Isle of Grain (being the bed soil and foreshore of the River Medway) situated between Elphinstone Point at Colemouth Creek and Cockleshell Hard to a minimum distance of 300 feet or thereabouts from high water mark.

(*c*) Lands in the parish of St Nicholas Rochester

(*a*) Four houses and premises abutting upon the westernmost side of Pump Lane and situated between High Street and the Corn Exchange

(*b*) Houses premises and burial-ground abutting on the easternmost side of Pump Lane and situated between High Street and the Common.

To authorize the Company and the London Chatham and Dover Railway Company jointly or the Company alone to purchase by compulsion or agreement and to hold the following lands tenements and hereditaments in the parish of St. Mary-the-Virgin Dover in the county of Kent for the purpose of extending their station siding and other accommodation and for other purposes connected with their respective undertakings and of the Dover and Deal Railway that is to say:

(*a*) Lands and houses situated between and bounded by Beach Street Great Street Seven Star Street and South Pier.

(*b*) Lands and houses situated between and bounded by Council House Street Elizabeth Street and the Dover and Deal Railway.

(*c*) Lands and houses situated between and bounded by Hawkesbury Street Oxenden Street Great Street Council House Street the Dover and Deal Railway and Elizabeth Street.

To empower the Company and any other Company to be empowered to take lands compulsorily under the intended Act notwithstanding Section 92 of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 to purchase and take by compulsion a part or parts only of any house building manufactory or premises without being required to purchase the whole thereof and to vary or extinguish all rights and privileges in any manner connected with the lands houses tenements and hereditaments so purchased or taken.

To enable the Company to demand take and recover tolls rates and charges upon or in respect of the intended railway and widening and to demand levy and recover tonnage wharfage and other dues and charges ballast charges charges for supplying water and rates in respect of vessels resorting to or using the intended dock entrance dock or dock works or coming within such limits as the Bill may define and also dues rates or charges in respect of passengers landing or embarking goods wares merchandise cattle articles and things shipped or unshipped at or by means of the intended dock quay jetty dock and other works and for the hire or use of any pilot or tug vessels or boats of the Company and in respect of watching lighting and any services to be rendered or performed or conveniences provided by the Company and to confer exemptions from and from time to time to compound for any such tolls rents rates dues charges or other payments.

To authorize the Company and the Elham Valley Light Railway Company jointly or either of them separately to purchase by agreement or compulsion and to hold for the purpose of extending the station siding and other accommodation of the Elham Valley Light Railway and for other purposes connected with that undertaking the lands tenements and hereditaments hereinafter described in the County of Kent being

(1) Lands in the parish of Thannington situated on both sides of the Elham Valley Railway now in course of construction and forming parts of the enclosures numbered respectively 97 and 100 on the 1-2500 ordnance map of that parish.

(2) Lands in the parish of St. Mary Bredin situated on both sides of the Elham Valley Railway now in course of construction and forming part of the enclosure numbered 40 on the 1-2500 ordnance map of that parish.

(3) Lands in the parish of Charlton situated on both sides of the Company's Railway and forming parts of the enclosures numbered respectively 49 58 and 72 on the 1-2500 ordnance map of that parish.

To extend the several periods now limited for the compulsory purchase of the additional lands hereinafter described, viz.:—

(1) Lands in the parish of St Mary Lambeth in the county of Surrey in the occupation of Messrs. Eastwood and Company and the Anglo-American Brush Electric Light Corporation Limited respectively and described respectively in Section 5 (*a*) and (*c*) of the South Eastern Railway (Various Powers) Act 1888.

(2) Lands situate in the parish of St Nicholas Rochester and in the parish of Chatham intra and extra in the county of Kent and described in Section 12 sub-section 4 of the South Eastern Railway (Various Powers) Act 1888.

(3) Lands in the parish of St Leonard in the county of Sussex being the lands described in Section 5 sub-section 3 (*a*) and (*b*) of the South Eastern Railway (Various Powers) Act 1884.

To revive the powers for the compulsory purchase of lands required for and for the completion of the Railway and works authorized by the Loose Valley Railway Act 1877 as extended by the South Eastern Railway (Various Powers) Act 1885 and to extend the time for the exercise of those powers respectively by the Company and the Lydd Railway Company or either of those Companies.

To revive the powers for the compulsory purchase of lands required for and for the completion of the Railway authorized by the Lydd Railway (Extension) Act 1883 as extended by the Lydd Railway (Various Powers) Act 1885 (except as to the portion thereof which was authorized to be abandoned by the last named Act) and to extend the time for the exercise of such powers respectively by the Company and the Lydd Railway Company or either of those Companies.

To revive the powers for the compulsory purchase of land required for and for the completion of the deviation Railway and alteration of levels authorized by the Lydd Railway (Various Powers) Act 1885 and to extend the time for the exercise of such powers respectively by the Company and the Lydd Railway Company or either of those Companies.

To revive the power for the compulsory purchase of lands required for and for the completion of the Cranbrook to Hawkhurst Railway authorized by the Cranbrook and Paddock Wood Railway Act 1882 and to extend the time for the exercise of such powers respectively by the Company and the Cranbrook and Paddock Wood Railway Company or either of those Companies.

To transfer to and vest in the Company on such terms and conditions as the Bill will or may provide or Parliament may prescribe—

(1) The Loose Valley Railway authorized by the Loose Valley Railway Act 1877 so far as the same Railway is now completed.

(2) The Railway authorized by the Lydd Railway (Extension) Act 1883 and any authorized deviation of that Railway.

and all the powers rights duties and obligations now vested in held exercised or enjoyed or which may be exercised or enjoyed by the Lydd Railway Company in respect of such Railways extensions or deviations respectively under any Act already passed or under this Act and to provide for the exercise and fulfilment by the Company in-

stead of by the Lydd Railway Company of all such powers rights duties and obligations as fully and effectually as the Lydd Railway Company are or may be authorized or required to do by virtue of the Lydd Railway (Extension) Act 1883 or the Lydd Railway (Various Powers) Act 1885 or by the intended or any subsequent Act and the Bill will contain such provisions as may be deemed expedient with reference to the several matters comprised in Sections 24 and 25 of the Lydd Railway (Various Powers) Act 1885.

To authorize the abandonment of so much of the Loose Valley Railway as may be rendered unnecessary by the construction of the intended Railway (1) described in this notice.

To extend the time for the sale by the Company of all or any lands acquired or held by them which are not or which may eventually not be required for the purposes of their undertaking and to confer further powers on the Company in relation to the said lands and to enable the Company to sell the lands which have been acquired by them or some part or parts thereof for building or other purposes or to grant building or other leases of the said lands or of any part or parts thereof and to dispose of lease or let the said lands or any part or parts thereof on chief and other rents or otherwise for such terms of years and on such conditions as the Bill may provide and so far as may be necessary for such purposes or any of them to alter and amend the provisions of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 with respect to the sale of superfluous lands or if deemed expedient to exempt the said lands or any of them or such of them as may be described in the Bill and the Company from those provisions.

To extend the time now limited by the South Eastern Railway Act 1887 for the exercise by the Company of the power to acquire the undertaking of the Elham Valley Light Railway Company as provided by Section 27 of the South Eastern Railway (Various Powers) Act 1884 and Section 30 of the South Eastern Railway Act 1887.

To extend the time for the completion of the works described in and authorized by Section 14 (*a*) of the South Eastern Railway (Various Powers) Act 1884.

To extend or continue the agreement dated the 19th January 1870 now subsisting between the Company and the London Brighton and South Coast Railway Company and confirmed by and scheduled to the London Brighton and South Coast Railway Act 1870 and to make such modifications and alterations in such agreement as the intended Bill may specify or authorize or as may be agreed upon between the two Companies.

To extend and make applicable to any extension of the tramways of the Folkestone Hythe and Sandgate Tramways Company which may be authorized by any Act of the next Session of Parliament the powers and provisions with reference to contracts agreements and arrangements with the Company and the Folkestone Hythe and Sandgate Tramways Company contained in Section 43 of the South Eastern Railway (Various Powers) Act 1884.

To authorize the Company to subscribe or contribute towards the undertaking of the Elham Valley Light Railway Company a sum not exceeding £25,000 and to take and hold shares debentures and debenture stock in such Company and to authorize the Company to raise the capital necessary for such subscription or contribution by the creation and issue of additional South Eastern Railway (Vested Companies) four per cent. stock or otherwise as the Bill may provide.

To authorize the Company to apply to all or any of the purposes of the Bill any capital or funds now belonging or which may hereafter belong to them or which they are authorized to raise create or issue under any previous Act or Acts and to authorize the Elham Valley Light Railway Company the Lydd Railway Company and the London Chatham and Dover Railway Company or any or either of them to apply to such of the objects of the Bill as relate to their undertakings respectively any capital funds or securities belonging to them or which they have power to raise create or issue.

To authorize the Company to increase their capital for all or any of the purposes of the intended Act and to raise further capital by new ordinary preference or guaranteed shares or stock and South Eastern Railway (Vested Companies) four per Cent. stock and debenture stock and by borrowing or by any of such means.

The Bill will vary and extinguish all existing rights and privileges which might interfere with its objects and will confer other rights and privileges and it will incorporate with itself with or without amendment all or some of the provisions of The Harbours Docks and Piers Clauses Act 1847 and it will also amend extend vary and if need be repeal and enlarge some of the powers and provisions of (in addition to the Acts hereinbefore specified and named) the several local and personal Acts following namely the 6 Will. IV. cap 75 and all other Acts relating to the South Eastern Railway Company the 16 and 17 Vic cap 132 and any other Act relating to the London Chatham and Dover Railway Company the Dover and Deal Railway Act 1874 and any other Act relating to the Dover and Deal Railway Company. The Loose Valley Railway Act 1877 and any other Act relating to the Loose Valley Railway Company the Lydd Railway (Extension) Act 1883 and any other Act relating to the Lydd Railway Company The Hundred of Hoo Railway Act 1879 and any other Act relating to the Hundred of Hoo Railway Company The Medway Conservancy Act 1881 and any other Act relating to the Medway Conservancy the Elham Valley Light Railway Act 1881 and any other Act relating to the Elham Valley Light Railway Company The Charing Cross Railway Act 1859 The Cranbrook and Paddock Wood Railway Act 1882 and any other Act relating to the Cranbrook and Paddock Wood Railway Company and the Folkestone Sandgate and Hythe Tramways Act 1884 and any other Act relating to the Folkestone Sandgate and Hythe Tramways Company.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that maps plans and sections relating to the objects of the intended Act together with books of reference to such plans and also a copy of this notice as published in the *London Gazette* will on or before the 30th day of November instant be deposited for public inspection as follows (that is to say) as regards the lands and works in the county of Kent with the Clerk of the Peace for that county at his office at Maidstone as regards the lands and works in the county of Surrey with the clerk of the Peace for that county at his office at the Sessions House Newington Causeway in that county and as regards the lands in the county of Middlesex with the Clerk of the Peace for that county at his office at the Sessions House Clerkenwell Green in that county.

On or before the said 30th day of November a copy of so much of the said plans sections and books of reference as relates to each parish and extra parochial place in or through which the said works or any part thereof are or is intended to be made or will be situate or in which any lands to be taken compulsorily under the powers of the Bill or the powers to take which compulsorily are to be revived by the Bill are situate together with a copy of this notice as published in the *London Gazette* will be deposited for public inspection as follows:—as relates to the parish of St. Mary Lambeth with the Vestry Clerk of that Parish at his office at the Vestry Hall Kennington Green in that parish as relates to the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields with the Vestry Clerk of that parish at his office at the Vestry Hall in St Martin's Lane in that parish as relates to the parish of St Saviour Southwark with the Clerk of the District Board of Works for the District of St Saviour Southwark at his Office No 3 Emerson Street Bankside and as relates to the several other parishes mentioned in this notice with the Parish Clerk of each such parish at his residence and as regards any extra parochial place with the clerk of some parish immediately adjoining thereto at his residence.

Printed copies of the Bill will be deposited in the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons on or before the 21st day of December next.

Dated this 17th day of November 1888

W. R. STEVENS,
6, St. Thomas's-street, London Bridge, S.E., Solicitor for the Bill.

R. W. COOPER,
4, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W.

C. E. MORTIMER,
22, Abingdon Street, S.W.
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